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## BRITISH LABOR READY TO FORM POST-WAR PLANS

Conference Opens at Manchester  
to Deal With Industrial Problems—Meeting Called Greatest of Kind in History

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
MANCHESTER, England (Tuesday)—Delegates from all over the country attended the great labor conference which opened here today. Considerable interest was shown in the gathering as it was expected that questions of great importance on post-war problems would be discussed. One of the principal items on the program is the executive committee's resolutions which deal with demobilization and return of soldiers and sailors to industry; prevention of unemployment and maintenance of the standard of life.

Regarding the restoration of trade union rules and conditions to which the late Government, including Mr. Lloyd George, pledged the country so heavily and which is now seen to be a task of exceptional difficulty, it is noticeable that the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, in a resolution affirming their right to such restoration, but declare if good reason can be shown for regarding restoration as impossible, Labor will be ready to negotiate on a basis of new and equitable concessions.

An interesting situation will arise on the discussion of resolutions asking the conference to condemn Arthur Henderson, John Hodge, George Barnes and their colleagues for entering the Lloyd George Ministry. Arthur Henderson, as secretary of the party, will attend regularly throughout the four days of the conference and the other members will attend and speak. Mr. Hodge possibly having to defend his recently enunciated views on free trade.

Generally speaking, the conference will probably be notable mainly for its formulation of the program of Labor for the days following the war. As to the number of delegates and representation it will be the most remarkable in Labor history. Two and a quarter million workers will be represented by 700 delegates, presided over by G. J. Wardle, M. P., as against 500,000 workers, represented by 82 delegates, when the conference last met in Manchester in 1901, under the presidency of John Hodge.

## OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR FROM CAPITALS

No movements of special importance are reported from any of the war theaters, although a decided alertness is observable on several fronts. Paris reports the repulse of two German attacks in the Verdun theater and "very spirited artillery activity" in the region of Douaumont and at other points along the French line; whilst London announces the continuance of successful patrol and bombing encounters on the British front.

In the Rumanian theater, the fighting has, for the time being, almost come to a standstill. The only news of any importance from this region is the fact announced from Petrograd that an attempt on the part of the forces of Field Marshal von Mackensen to advance in the valley of the River Oltz was arrested by Russian fire.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
BERLIN, Germany (Tuesday)—The supplementary War Office communication issued last night states that there has been no increased fighting activity on any front.

Yesterday's statement reads: Rumanian front: front of Archduke Joseph in the eastern Carpathians (Continued on page four, column one).

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## GREECE CARRIES OUT DEMANDS OF ENTENTE POWERS

Allied Military Mission Sees  
That Instructions Are Fulfilled to the Letter

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
ATHENS, Greece (Tuesday)—Fifty Venizelists left the prison at Yanina, Epirus, on Saturday, and 40 at Larissa, and the Entente authorities are making a close investigation to see that all Venizelists prisoners, of whom they have a complete list, are released. In other directions the Greek Government's compliance with the Allies' demands is proceeding steadily.

Very close examination is being made by an Entente military mission to insure that the work is done thoroughly. All artillery is scrutinized before its departure and also at Corinth or Patras and similarly with all ammunition, while a close investigation is made to account for discrepancies between the paper strength of regiments and the actual numbers transported.

No effort, however, appears to be made by the Greek Government to avoid fulfilling the conditions which it has complete power to fulfill, but as regards Reservists' Leagues the position may still present difficulties. A battery of the First Field Artillery was transported through Athens on Saturday, while the Second Mountain Artillery and the Thirteenth were to leave on Sunday and Monday, respectively.

Cerigo Island Restitution  
Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
ATHENS, Greece (Tuesday)—The British Minister has made a communication to the Greek Government regarding restitution of Cerigo Island, occupied lately by Venizelists. Pourparlers, it is understood, are now in progress between the Allied and Provisional governments on the matter.

## ARCHBISHOP OF WARSAW LOYAL TO RUSSIAN TSAR

Declines to Support Formation of  
Army for Central Powers—  
Pope Approves Attitude

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
ROME, Italy (Tuesday)—The Messenger says the Archbishop of Warsaw has declined to comply with the German Governor-General's request that he should support the formation of a Polish army to fight for the Central Powers on the ground that the Pope was his ecclesiastical sovereign and could alone free him from his oath of fealty to the Tsar.

On his application to Rome for instructions, the Pope replied, approving his attitude, and declining to interfere with his oath to the Tsar.

Polish Council Criticized  
Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday)—The Kovno Gazette, published at the seat of the German chief command in Eastern Galicia, criticizes the Polish State Council's proclamation on the ground that the Poles should not speak as if Poland were already a sovereign state.

They should first, it says, take care to form an army big enough to collaborate in efficiency in the defense of the country and until then should be more modest and reserved.

Herr Korfanty's Speech  
Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday)—The Kuryer, the organ of the Prussian Poles, criticizes the Prussian Minister of the Interior's reply to Herr Korfanty, Polish deputy in the Prussian diet, declaring his speech did not promote an agreement between the Germans and the Poles.

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## PROSPECTS FOR BRITISH WOMEN GROW BRIGHTER

Movement for Extension of Franchise Shows Steady Advance, According to Review of Activities for Past Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

LONDON, England.—The National Union of Women Suffrage Societies, in issuing their review of the women's suffrage movement during 1916, touches briefly on the various ways in which suffragists have responded to Mrs. Fawcett's appeal to them at the beginning of the war: "Let us show ourselves worthy of citizenship, whether our claim to it be recognized or not."

With regard to this claim the national union states that the events of the last year have given to the cause for which the national union stands a more urgent national importance than ever before. The immense changes in the position of women in industry, the opening of occupations which hitherto have been regarded as exclusively men's work, the increase in the actual number of women employed, and the new-found skill and adaptability which new opportunities have brought—all these things have given women a new place in the national life and a new claim to be heard in the nation's councils. That this claim will before long be fully recognized is the confident hope of many who have worked untiringly for years in the cause of women's suffrage.

In the early summer of 1916 proposals for revising the parliamentary register began to be discussed, and Mrs. Fawcett wrote to the Prime Minister asking him whether women would be included in any scheme that might be brought forward. Mr. Asquith replied that there was no immediate franchise measure in view, but that whenever the question of women's suffrage came up it would be "fully and impartially weighed without any pre-judgment from the controversies of the past." Later a deputation was received by Lord Robert Cecil and Mr. Bonar Law; Mrs. Fawcett explained that suffragists would not press their demand if the only measure introduced was one which would replace former voters on the register, but that if any new class of voters were to be introduced women could not stand aside and see their claim once more disregarded. With this view, Lord Robert Cecil expressed his complete agreement.

On Aug. 15 a registration bill was brought in by the Government. Mr. Asquith, in introducing the bill, spoke of the part women have played in the prosecution of the war and discussed their claim to be heard, especially on the many questions of industrial reconstruction which will arise after the war, and admitted that he himself could not deny that claim. Mr. Asquith's declaration was accompanied by a widespread expression of opinion in the country; statesmen, employers, military authorities, declared their belief in the high value of women's work and the immense importance of women's share in the national life.

Opinion in the press has been no less emphatic; beginning with the Observer on Aug. 13, one paper after another has declared itself a supporter of the cause of women's enfranchisement.

But the Government Registration Bill was dropped because the speaker ruled that it was not open to such amendments as would include all soldiers and sailors and war workers; and the whole country was agreed that a Parliament elected upon a register which excluded these would not represent the country at all. The new Parliament, which is to deal with the questions of resettlement after the war, must represent all interests, both of men and women. Since October of this year, resolutions in favor of the enfranchisement of women have been passed by 60 trades and labor councils and 226 trade unions, as well as by a great many women's organizations, and new supporters of the movement are coming forward every day. The whole question of franchise reform is now in the hands of a conference of members of both Houses of Parliament, and whatever measures this conference proposes, there can be little doubt that the national demand for women's suffrage must be met. A memorandum was issued in November by the national union to the members of the conference setting forth the new facts and figures which bear upon the question of the enfranchisement of women in relation to the present political and industrial situation, and showing that the women of Great Britain and Ireland have indeed an unanswerable claim to the full rights of citizenship. It rests with the new Government to deal with this great question fairly and without delay, and in this task the Government will have the guidance of a Prime Minister who has been a life-long supporter of women's suffrage.

### CREDIT MEN SEEK NEW LEGISLATION

WASHINGTON, D. C.—War munition exports from the United States to the European Allies since the war began have approached \$1,000,000,000 in value. Figures compiled by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce show that the heaviest month's shipments of war supplies went forward in November last, when the total was more than \$80,000,000. In the two and a half years of the war this country has shipped across the ocean cartridges valued at \$85,000,000, gunpowder valued at \$350,000,000, other explosives \$475,000,000, and firearms \$60,000,000.

### MUNITIONS EXPORT RECORD

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### PRESIDENT SEEKS TO PUSH THROUGH NEW LEGISLATION

Chief Executive Will Spend Three Days Weekly in Conference With Lawmakers

### LITERACY TEST MEASURE UP TO PRESIDENT

Immigration Bill in Hands of Mr. Wilson for Approval or Veto—Latter Action May Be Overruled by Congress

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—President Wilson has determined to devote three days each week at the Capitol in conference with senators and representatives, as a means of putting through as much of the program of legislation he advocates as may be possible in the short time available before the session adjourns in March. On Mondays, Wednesdays and Thursdays, it is understood Mr. Wilson will be at the Capitol, transacting with the members of Congress business that he heretofore has transacted at the White House.

This departure from the ordinary course of the Chief Executive is expected to have two important advantages; it will serve to keep the members in their seats during the daily sessions, and then again it will give the moral stimulus of keeping before them the insistence of the President that his proposed program be enacted with least delay. It is pointed out that almost any member on the Democratic side will be subject to a momentary call to conference with the President while he is at the Capitol, and this, it is expected, will serve to keep them near at hand.

When Congress convened last December, it was the opinion that there was a well-nigh impossible program ahead. Ordinarily it cannot be expected at a short session to do much more than put through the appropriation bills. This session, with the Administration crying for economy, the appropriation task has become more difficult and conducive to prolonged debate on points that in ordinary years would not be considered worth any great discussion. The only appropriation measure that has passed both branches is the Diplomatic and Consular Service Bill.

The Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation Bill is now being debated on the floor of the Senate. This appropriation measure was taken up for consideration by the Senate last Tuesday. At that time Senator Overman announced that he thought it could be passed in two or three hours. Tuesday has come around again and the bill is still being debated. Practically nothing has been accomplished by the Senate since this measure was taken up, nothing except to halt for the time being all consideration of new legislation.

### Oil Lands Conferences

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The naval affairs committee of the Senate today holds a meeting to consider the California oil lands leasing bill which has aroused a controversy between the members of the Senate and the Interior and Navy Departments. President Wilson is to hold conferences with the various parties concerned in passage of the bill, though he has not yet stated his view on the subject.

The question of confirmation of the nomination of Dr. Cary T. Grayson to be medical director in the navy with rank of rear admiral is expected to be taken up by the naval affairs committee of the Senate soon.

### TANK STEAMER LAUNCHED AT FORE RIVER SHIPYARDS

QUINCY, Mass.—The tank steamer Mielero was launched at the Fore River shipyard here today for the Cuba Distilling Company of New York. This steamer completes a contract for three tank steamers placed with the Fore River Shipbuilding Corporation by the Cuba Distilling Company. Mrs. Frances C. Reubens, wife of the general manager of the company, was the sponsor and at a luncheon following the ceremony was presented with a souvenir of the occasion in addition to a teakwood box with an attached silver plate giving the date of the launching.

Although primarily designed for carrying bulk molasses yet the tank-steamer can be employed in the carriage of bulk petroleum. By a peculiar arrangement of tanks, the carrier can take molasses from Cuba to northern ports and return with a cargo of petroleum without renovating its tanks. The molasses carrier is a by-product from which the sugar has been extracted and is used largely for commercial purposes. The carrying capacity of the Mielero is 1,500,000 gallons of molasses and 2,250,000 gallons of oil, the cargo dead weight being a little over 8000 tons.

An elaborate system of pumps discharges the liquid cargo through a 14-inch main pipe. Special facilities are given the officers and crew in their sleeping quarters. One vertical triple expansion engine driving a right-hand propeller furnishes the power and steam is supplied from three single-ended boilers.

### CREDIT MEN SEEK NEW LEGISLATION

WASHINGTON, D. C.—War munition exports from the United States to the European Allies since the war began have approached \$1,000,000,000 in value. Figures compiled by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce show that the heaviest month's shipments of war supplies went forward in November last, when the total was more than \$80,000,000. In the two and a half years of the war this country has shipped across the ocean cartridges valued at \$85,000,000, gunpowder valued at \$350,000,000, other explosives \$475,000,000, and firearms \$60,000,000.

### BUSINESS MEN OF SOUTH MAKE TRADE PROTEST

Cotton Exchange of New York Said to Be Buying and Selling Contracts Under Spot Price

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Investigation by the State Department or a special body designated by Congress is proposed relative to complaint that the cotton exchange in New York is selling and buying contracts below what actual cotton can be bought for in the spot markets of the South.

Farmers, bankers, merchants and business organizations in the South protest against this course of the New York exchange, and Senator Smith of South Carolina and Senator Smith of Georgia, together with the entire congressional delegation from these two Southern states, have taken up the question with an idea of doing whatever may be necessary to correct this practice.

The South declares that the effect of this procedure is to demoralize the entire trade and make legitimate hedging impossible. The result is called disastrous to legitimate trading with the exchanges and equally so upon the export and domestic cotton business. Just what steps will be taken has not yet been determined, but assurance is given that the evil will be corrected.

### TASMANIAN OIL FOR NAVY

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor in Melbourne

HOBART, Tasmania.—Sir Elliott Lewis, the State Treasurer, announces an agreement with the Commonwealth Government by which the Australian Navy Department will buy from Tasmania 8000 tons of fuel oil a year for 10 years at £3 15s. a ton. As a sequel to this agreement, the Tasmanian Government has provisionally contracted to acquire the properties of the Latrobe Shale Oil Co. for £65,000. Both agreements are subject to the ratification of the State Parliament.

### HEAVY FINE AND IMPRISONMENT FOR CONSUL BOPP

German Official Convicted of Violation of United States Neutrality Is Sentenced

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Franz Bopp, one of the three consuls-general of Germany in this country, has been sentenced to prison and payment of a fine for violation of United States neutrality.

Judge William H. Hunt in the United States district court sentenced Bopp to two years in the Federal prison at McNeil's Island, Washington, one year in the county jail and assessed an aggregate fine of \$10,000 against him, the prison and jail terms to run concurrently.

Three of Bopp's aides, Vice-Consul E. H. von Schack, Lt. George Wilhelm von Brincken and C. C. Crowley, a war-time secret agent, received the sentences. Mrs. Margaret W. Cornell, Crowley's secretary, received concurrent prison and jail sentences of one year and one day and of one year without fines.

Bopp and the four others were convicted by a Federal jury on Jan. 11 of conspiring to violate American neutrality by setting afoot a military enterprise against Canada in aid of Germany and of conspiring to violate the Sherman law by dynamiting munition ship in interstate commerce. The first is a felony for which all, except Mrs. Cornell, received the maximum sentence. The second is a misdemeanor and the defendants, except Mrs. Cornell, received the maximum sentence.

Judge Hunt gave the defense 30 days to perfect an appeal to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals and he fixed bail for Bopp and von Schack at \$10,000. They had been free since the indictments were returned last March, on their recognizance guaranteed by the German Embassy.

The defense, it is said, will center their appeal on the military enterprise conspiracy conviction, setting up that Crowley's alleged plans to dynamite munition ships and trains in Canada did not constitute "a military enterprise."

These figures mean that it would take only 8½ days for the same quantity of 75 mm. shells to be produced as in the first year of war—from August, 1914, to August, 1915. It would take only eight days now to manufacture as many field howitzer projectiles as were turned out in the opening year of war, 5½ days to produce the corresponding output for medium guns and howitzers and only a little more than one day to turn out as many projectiles for heavy guns and howitzers as were produced between the outbreak of war and August a year later. In munitions for heavy guns, as a matter-of-fact, England manufactures each week three times as many 155 mm. shells, five times as many 200 mm. shells and three times as many 230 mm. shells as during the whole of the first year of war. Equally striking is the fact that the number of shells completed or filled in one recent week, Nov. 19 to 26, was 30 per cent greater than the entire reserve of munitions when war broke out. Such is the result of the creation of the Ministry of Munitions backed by the determination of all classes of the men and women of Great Britain.

The increasing importance of the machine gun in the day to day fighting on all fronts gives significance to the fact that the total of these weapons handed to the army in the second year of war was 12½ times that handed over during the first year. In the third year up to Dec. 2, four months, the output was 20 times that of the first year of war. For every 100 guns produced weekly in November, 1915, 410 were turned out weekly in November, 1916.

The output of rifles, for reasons which every expert will appreciate, was particularly difficult to increase, but for every 100 rifles turned out each week in June last year 160 were manufactured last June and 173 last November. Simultaneously the repair of rifles proceeded on an enormous scale, and the weekly output of rifle and revolver cartridges has practically trebled as compared with June, 1915.

In the matter of explosives the national effort has kept pace with the fact that for every ton used in September, 1914, 350 tons were used in July, 1915, and between 11,000 and 12,000 tons last July. If 100 be taken as representing the amount of explosive used in charging shells in one week in January, 1916, the following table shows the increase for the ensuing months:

Weekly average for April..... 180  
do July..... 500  
do October..... 920  
November 19-25, 1916..... 1,120

What the improvised efforts of Britain have meant in the vital matter of heavy guns is shown by equally striking figures. Taking 100 as representing the output of guns from August, 1914, to August, 1915, the output in the second year as regards medium guns (60-pds. & 6-in.) is represented by the figure 1348 and of heavy guns (over 6-in.) by the figure 623. For the four months from July 31 to Nov. 29, the output, still taking 100 as the figure for the first year of war, is represented by the figure 1200 and 363, for medium and heavy guns respectively. The latter figures show a perfectly enormous increase. The output of 18-pdr guns and 4.5 inch guns in the second year of war was respectively about 2½ and 6½ times that of the first year, but as the equipment of the British army in light field pieces is practically complete these increases have not been maintained.

The following table illustrates even more vividly what this increase means. It compares the average monthly production of guns during the first year of war with the output for the five weeks ending Dec. 2, 1916, being taken as the figure for the first year. The

### GROWTH OF THE PRODUCTION OF WAR MUNITIONS

British Statistics Show Significance of Munition Manufacture on National Scale—Striking Figures as to Heavy Guns

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Taking as a basis the average weekly production of artillery ammunition up to the end of June, 1915, the increase of this ammunition can be strikingly shown in tabular form:

Average weekly production at the end of July 1, 1915, to July 1, 1916, production from June 30, 1916, to Nov. 25, 1916.

18-pdr..... 1 6½ 17½ 43  
Field howitzers (4.5-in.)..... 1 8 27 46  
Medium guns and howitzers..... 1 7½ 34½ 66  
Heavy howitzers (above 6-in.)..... 1 22 94 323

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## M. BRIAND'S DEFENSE IN THE FRENCH SENATE

Reply of Premier to Statements of M. Berenger Charges Both Assemblies With Hindering Rapid Government Action

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—Following on the sitting of the Secret Committee of the Chamber, notice of interpellation of the Government was given by several senators, and among them M. Henry Berenger. He closed his interpellation with the words: "We demand to know whether the Government is resolved to carry out the work rendered imperative by the war, whether it will make further efforts to bring about a closer cooperation between the Allies and improve the diplomatic situation. If the Government of today and tomorrow is the same as yesterday's, I declare that I can place no confidence in it. In the course of his reply M. Aristide Briand said: "I notice in M. Berenger's speech a tendency to criticism of my Government which will not prove sufficient to create what you term a ministry of war. Something more is wanted than mere criticism. In such a terrible war as this there are bound to be periods of depression following on more hopeful days, but the responsibility lies not only with the Government but with Parliament, which must realize that, whoever the men it may place in power, they must be given sufficient freedom of action to fulfill their duties. It is necessary that the Government should, when it is coming to some great decision in cooperation with its allies, feel that it is acting in the name of France and that it is not being hampered by interpellations. The Allies must feel that the French ministers really represent the country and that they are backed by Parliament. These are essential conditions to the fulfillment of the task which lies before the Government."

I do not think that you could find a Government more ready and anxious to collaborate with Parliament. It has never refused to give evidence before the commissions, to reply to every kind of question put by the members, and when, after having conferred at length with the commissions, it turned to the fulfillment of its immensely responsible task it was confronted by the demand of a secret committee in the Chamber and by interpellations in the Senate. And yet never have we endeavored to escape any of these cross-examinations. The last of these public interpellations ended with a further vote of confidence in the Government, and we were told to go ahead, to adopt energetic action, to be in some measure, for it is inevitable in time of war, a dictatorship within the limits of the Constitution. A great hindrance to rapid action on the part of the Government is the necessity for deliberation over every proposed measure of national defense by both assemblies. In order to circumvent these lengthy proceedings, we have asked for the authorization to introduce measures by means of decrees. But see the obstacles which are being put in our way to prevent us obtaining the powers which we need! An attempt is being made to discredit us in the eyes of the public by accusing us of aiming at a dictatorship. Gentlemen, I have the right to demand that in this interpellation of the Government by the Senate, the pros and cons of things shall be carefully weighed, so that no decision shall be arrived at without there being full cognizance of the objects at stake. We must remember that it is the honor and dignity of France with which we are dealing and not our mere petty personalities. Once more my ministers and myself welcome your criticisms, but when you have put all your questions, when you have sifted the facts and disposed of rumors, when you have got at the whole truth, then if you are not satisfied, please frankly tell the Government so. Do not let it emerge from this discussion in a weakened condition before the power to carry on its task. There has never been at any epoch and in any country in the world, a Government with no immense a task, faced with so many difficulties and subjected to such hindrance.

M. Berenger asks me what has been done with regard to the coordination of the Allies. He says that I have contented myself with a theatrical formula "unity of action on one and the same front." But there is no formula which is not capable of becoming theatrical if the will to make it such is present. It is impossible to express an idea without clothing it in words, and this is what I have done. We have taken every possible measure to bring about the maximum of cooperation and unity of action. But I am speaking to men who are well able to realize that for a coalition of powers separated from each other by enormous extents of territory, separated too, in some respects, by a difference in tradition and custom, it is impossible for four great nations like Russia, Italy, Great Britain and France to realize unity of action under a single military leader, issuing orders from an office desk, and with the capacity of making himself obeyed instantaneously on all fronts. But within the limits of reason the Allies have cooperated by every means in their power. Is the head of the Government who has taken a large share in this combination of Allied efforts really the man of straw which M. Berenger has been describing? If so he would indeed be a criminal to remain in the position which he occupies. He has, however, the conviction of having brought to bear every capacity which he possesses on the fulfillment of the heavy task which



At Christie's  
A sketch  
Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

falls to his share. If I had felt myself incapable of the effort which was indispensable in order to face events, I should have resigned long ago.

At the close of his speech M. Briand expressed his willingness to meet the Senate in secret committee when he would be able, he said, to reply to any accusations by the epunction of facts instead of by mere words.

### STATE OFFER TO FARMERS FOR OATS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANTERBURY, England.—Mr. Trusram Eve, Controller of Cultivated Areas, recently attended a meeting of Kent agriculturists, held at Canterbury. Mr. Eve referred to the demand that every square yard of land in the country should be properly cultivated so as to produce as much food as possible, and stated that the War Agricultural Committee for each county would have the full support of the Board of Agriculture, the president of the Board of Agriculture, and the Government in securing this. His own idea, speaking unofficially, was that the man with his land clean and well manured was the man who, if he was suffering from a shortage of anything, should be helped first to supply that deficiency. The Government knew that this increased production could not be brought about without labor and material, and these would be made available. Referring to the offer of the Board of Agriculture and the War Office to contract for the purchase of oats grown on land now in permanent pasture at 4s. 3d. per quarter, Mr. Eve said that copies of the form of contract could be obtained from him at 45 Parliament Street, Westminster, and any farmer could sign it or not as he chose.

In reply to questions, Mr. Eve said the offer of the Government was limited to oats grown on what was recognized as permanent pasture, it being desired that those oats should be additional to what the present arable land of the country would produce. Lucern, or sanfoin land which had "fallen down" to grass, was not permanent pasture, and a tenant right valuer, with a representative of the County War Committee would have to inspect the land before any contract could be entered into. By an Order in Council all restrictive covenants in regard to the breaking up of grass land would be removed from tenancy agreements, care being exercised that grass should only be broken up in cases where it would prove beneficial, and the landlord would receive compensation. The war agricultural committees would be given compulsory powers for dealing with farms on which cultivation was neglected. As to the fixing of prices for next year's crops, the price for wheat had been already fixed at 6s. per quarter. The price for oats would be announced within a fortnight, but they might take it for granted that he, as a business man, would not come down and ask them to grow oats upon permanent pasture at a lesser price than would be fixed by Government in respect of the general crop.

WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY DEAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Dean Frederick A. Hall has been appointed chancellor of Washington University, to succeed David F. Houston, Secretary of Agriculture in President Wilson's Cabinet. Mr. Houston had offered his resignation and it was accepted by the board of trustees. In his resignation, Mr. Houston expressed regret at severing his connections with the university, but said the Administration thought best that he continue his duties in the Cabinet.

mark of Gainsborough's own brush work. Sometimes, however, the critics are woefully wrong. Hugh Lane's extraordinarily beautiful "Portrait of a Man in a Red Cap" by Titian, which was acquired for an American collection for a huge price, was, a few years ago, offered in London for £50, and failed to find a bidder.

The romantic stories of the auction room are endless, and many are enshrined in a book published a few years called "The Memorials of Christie's." The full title of this famous firm is Christie, Manson & Woods, but there has been no Christie since 1857, and Manson and Woods have also dropped out. The first Christie, who was born in 1730 at Perth, was a friend of Gainsborough. He began life as a sailor, then took to auctioneering, selling anything from Dutch bulbs to razors, and gradually began to specialize in pictures, china, and so on. His son was a scholar and author, and made it his aim to carry out his father's ambition to make Christie's a rendezvous for art lovers of all tastes. In that aim the firm has succeeded. It is the one universal place where those who are obliged to sell art things, and those who are eager to buy—meet.

Sometimes a collection of modern pictures comes up for sale at Christie's. Disaster follows. Only two or three moderns, of which J. S. Sargent and Augustus John are the chief, realize anything approaching the prices they obtain at current exhibitions. The winter shows of the New English Art Club and the London Group at the Goupil Gallery are attracting visitors and many buyers, but these works would make a poor financial show at Christie's.

Dealers, who are the chief customers of Christie's, are shy of new men. They like assured reputations. The New English Art Club, which is middle-aged and matured, would make a better show at Christie's than the young and experimental London group. The works of Wilson Steer, C. J. Holmes, MacEvoy and Muirhead, who are the props of the New English, have their public, few but fit, and would come out tolerably well from the auction room test. But the London Group of painters have still their spurs to win in the auction world. They herald the art of tomorrow, and if these lines are read by anybody 20 years hence it will be interesting for the readers of 1938 to decide if the names now about to be mentioned have "made good." Certainly they are among those who show the most promise—Jacob Kramer, Paul Nash, Benjamin Coria, C. R. W. Nevinson and E. McKnight Kauffer. These men are not yet painting masterpieces; they are still far from the auction room stage, but they have vision, and they are unafraid of the bogey of convention.

INCREASED PAY FOR WORKMEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The Metropolitan Water Board recently adopted increased scales of pay for workmen employed in the Engineers' Department, the classes affected being boilermakers, fitters, electricians, smiths, bricklayers, carpenters and joiners, and steam and motor wagon drivers. They also agreed to a revised table of war bonuses for workmen. The General Purposes Committee commented on the fact that the Board of Trade's official statistics showed that the increase in the cost of food since the outbreak of the war amounted to not less than 81 per cent, and recommended that each permanent clerk up to a salary of £200 should receive by way of war bonus, temporary additional pay per annum equal to half a year's scale increment, or equal to a full year's increment if married or supporting dependents. The proposals were approved.

## SALOON REFORM IS PROPOSED BY CHICAGO "WETS"

City Council Committee Plans Drastic Changes in Conduct of Liquor Places—Move Is Denounced by "Drys"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Ill.—Several weeks have now elapsed since the Chicago Commission on the Liquor Problem, a "wet" council committee headed by the floor leader of the "wets," put out its surprising program of saloon reform, and the general opinion seems to be that the commission took this means to stem the rising tide of prohibition in Chicago. Comment on the report was well illustrated by Mrs. George C. Sikes, chairman of a committee of the Woman's City Club, when she wrote in the club bulletin that the report was "evidently intended to influence public sentiment against a 'dry Chicago' vote in 1918."

The commission's recommendations, however, are of much interest, and possibly of importance, though every one knows that there is a great deal of difference between making report and delivering votes to see the thing through. And a great many Chicagoans remember that it was only through the vigorous efforts of the friends of the breweries in the City Council that the selling of liquor in dance halls until 3 a. m. was and is permitted, although the saloons close at 1 o'clock.

Parenthetically, as to the complexion of the liquor commission, besides the wet council leader, the five other aldermen are of well-known liberal tendencies. One of the civilians is chairman of the political action committee of the United Societies, a powerful wet organization, and another is reported to be a chemist in a brewery. There is not a single member of reputed dry sympathies. So the report may be taken as indicating an entirely new attitude on the part of the breweries. They have talked law enforcement here before, but this goes farther than any previous expression.

The commission's recommendations are 12. Several of them, it says, are designed to reduce the number of saloons in Chicago. "There are at present too many, though conditions are improving," it states. At the close of the fiscal year, April 30, 1916, there were 704, or one to every 351 persons. Subtracting the 64 square miles of prohibition territory in Chicago gives the rest of the city 53 saloons to every square mile. "And the distribution of saloons," it further says, "is very unequal."

The very close connection the brewers have with the saloon keepers is a valuable disclosure of the investigation made by the commission. "Approximately 70 per cent of the saloons, a total of 4952, are more or less controlled by the breweries through own licenses, fixtures or leases," says the report.

A somewhat surprising part of the recommendations is that, "the display of all signs of brewers, distillers or wholesale liquor dealers on the exterior of buildings where liquors are sold, should be prohibited. No signs of any description should be permitted on the exterior of buildings used for saloon purposes, except the name of the owner (this should be mandatory) and the words 'Buffet,' 'Cafe,' 'Saloon,' or 'Bar' to denote the character of the business."

"All parts of the interior of saloons should be kept well lighted and the front of such saloon should be unenclosed and unobstructed except by transparent window glass so that a clear view of the interior of the premises may be had at all times," continue the recommendations. "No booths, stalls, wine rooms, closed or partially closed rooms of any character, should be allowed in places where alcoholic beverages are sold."

Treating, furthermore, should be prohibited, it is declared. Only a few years ago the breweries bitterly fought an ordinance to this purpose and succeeded in beating it. Other recommendations are the complete separation of the saloon from "pernicious politics"; more care as to character of the person applying for a license; stricter dealing with saloons, violating laws, in which connection it is reported that of the 671 revocations in the past 11 years all but 46 were restored; "thorough revision should be made of all saloon licenses so that where saloons are being operated by others than the real owners and licensees, such licenses may be revoked"; license fees should be paid in full for a year in advance (the Chicago fee is \$1000); no gambling of any kind or the shaking of dice for drinks should be permitted; bartenders should be licensed, to give the city control over them; and "no saloon should be permitted to open in a residence thoroughfare between two intersecting streets where there is no other kind of store, whether or not the consent of property owners has been obtained."

### Capital Stock Reduced

Kentucky Liquor Concerns Prepare for Prohibition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—The fact that three Louisville distilling companies have recently announced reductions in their capital stock is generally regarded as indicating the first movement toward retrenchment in anticipation of what is considered as the inevitable establishment of State-wide prohibition. In all instances preferred stock was retired. One of the companies occupies a position of first

prominence in the trade; the other two are of smaller caliber. The reductions aggregate \$640,000. This is generally accepted as an effort to liquidate surpluses, although those involved assert the action was taken to avoid paying taxes on capital that was not actually involved in their business.

One large distiller said to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor on the day following the big Bryan prohibition meeting: "It does not look very good, does it? Prohibition is coming in this State. We will be in a great turmoil for the next three years. But what, can we do? We have our investments here and we are tied down. I'm perfectly willing to stop making and selling whisky, but I don't like the idea of having my property confiscated. I think whisky is a bad thing, generally speaking."

The speaker was asked why the plants now making whisky could not be turned into plants for the production of denatured alcohol. He explained that of the 200 plants located in Kentucky not more than 5 per cent of them could be turned into denatured alcohol plants advantageously, and that the change could only be made at considerable expense.

So far as can be learned, financial institutions have not taken official notice of the prohibition movement and no action is expected at this time except possibly with regard to loans for plant extension purposes. Several bankers interviewed on this phase of the question said there had been no curtailment of loans to distillers or brewers and there probably would be none. The principal loans of banks to distillers are on collateral, although at this season of the year there are some commercial loans for grain and other commodities.

### ACADEMY FOR NEGRO OFFICERS OF ARMY URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Establishment of a military academy at Richmond, Va., for the instruction of Negro Army officers is urged upon Congress by Giles Jackson of Richmond, who recently presented his plan before the Senate Military Affairs Committee which is considering the subject of universal military training. It is pointed out that West Point does not afford full opportunity for the training of Negro Army officers and that if Negroes are to be included in any plan for compulsory military training and service they should be given ample facilities for leadership.

The committee was told that there is no question as to the patriotism and devotion of the Negroes to the United States, and that in time of National emergency they could be formed into regiments that would be a credit to the Nation.

What they lack, it was declared, is the opportunity for training, it being difficult for them to become affiliated with militia commands in the South, as well as to make any particular progress at the military academy at West Point. The committee was informed that a tract of land has been promised for a site for the proposed Richmond academy.

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### YALE UNIVERSITY WORK FOR WOMEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOPEKA, Kan.—A complete reversal in the purity of the foods sold in Kansas has been found by the Pure Food Department, which has just completed a report to the Governor showing that for the year ending June 30 the department found 92 per cent of all the food samples submitted were absolutely pure.

In 1908, of all the samples of food submitted to the same officials only a little more than 8 per cent were found to be absolutely pure. In a period of eight years the food supply of the citizens of Kansas has been changed from one of impurity to a standard of almost absolute purity.

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IN INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—The Black Horse Troop of Culver Military Academy will again act as escort for Vice-President Marshall in the inaugural parade at Washington March 4. The chief of staff, it is understood, has approved this plan.

Drink Clysmic

Because it is the only sparkling water for the table which comes direct from a natural spring.

Sold everywhere in splits, pints and quarts only.

Don't accept ordinary waters. Insist on genuine.



Do You Pull Candy?

Auntie Taylor says: "Young people don't know how living nowadays unless they have a candy pull. All the necessary are some young people, a kitchen, the materials and a Taylor THERMOMETER. Send for Taylor's Book of Instructions showing just how to use the Thermometer. Ask your dealer for this Taylor Home Candy Making Thermometer. If you don't have it or still not order for you, send us his name and address and \$1.25 and we will send you one."

Taylor Instrument Companies Rochester, N. Y.

There's a True Taylor Thermometer for Every Purpose.

PLATTSBURG MADE WITH THE OVAL BUTTON-HOLE AND NEW REINFORCED EDGE

Sion Collars Oldest Brand in America

15 C EACH 6 FOR 90 C UNITED SHIRT & COLLAR CO., TROY, N. Y.

A tasty, toasty cracker

The Toasterette

Buttered, salted and toasted member of the EDUCATOR family of all-food crackers—a delightful accessory to soup and salad; a fine luncheon.

Be sure to get the Educator kind.

Johnson Educator Food Co., Educator Building Boston

Protect Your Walls Hang your small Pictures, Pennants and other wall decorations with

Moore Push-Pins For heavy Pictures, Hall-racks, etc., use Moore Push-less Hangers. For small Pictures, use Moore Push-Pins, Steel in 2 sizes.

OFFICIAL NEWS  
OF THE WAR  
FROM CAPITALS

(Continued from page one)

outpost engagements, with a result successful to us, occurred at several places. North of the Oltz Valley there has been intermittent lively activity by artillery on both sides.

Army group of Field Marshal von Mackensen: West of Pancz a hostile company attacked our protecting positions on the Putna. The attack was repulsed.

Western front: Near Lens, a minor British attack was repulsed in hand grenade engagement. Near Bezonvax and east of Pont-a-Mousson, reconnoitering detachments brought back several prisoners and one machine gun from short incursions into hostile positions.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The British War Office last night issued the following communication:

An enemy raid was attempted last night north of Arras. It failed with losses and without the German troops entering our trenches.

This evening another attempt made against our trenches northeast of Ploegsteert Wood was also unsuccessful. We secured some prisoners last night and today as the result of patrol and bombing encounters.

Artillery activity by both sides has taken place during the day north of the Somme and in the neighborhood of Serre and Ploegsteert.

A British raid on the Mesopotamian front is officially announced, in the following statement:

On Saturday our aeroplanes dropped six bombs of 100 pounds each in and around the Turkish munitions factory in the Bagdad citadel.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau PARIS, France (Tuesday)—The official communication issued by the French War Office last night, reads:

The day was relatively calm except east of the Meuse, where the artillery activity was very lively in the sectors of Douaumont, Bois Cailleres, and in the Vosges in the Chateau region.

Belgian communication: Lively fighting with field and trench artillery took place in the region of Het Sas. There was a reciprocal bombardment on the rest of the front.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau WASHINGTON, D. C.—L. E. Shepard, acting president of the Brotherhood of Railroad Conductors, appeared before the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce this morning in opposition to the bill in the President's railroad program proposing compulsory investigation and arbitration.

His position is that taken by other brotherhood and labor leaders against any removal or abbreviation of the right of the workingman to strike and that any action in that direction is "playing right into the hand of the railroads."

The compulsory arbitration feature was not any part of the terms accepted by the brotherhoods last summer when, in conference with the President, the agreement was reached which resulted in the Adamson Eight-Hour Law being pressed in Congress. Taking the right to strike away from the railroad men, even for a short time during the pendency of decision of official arbitrators, will, Mr. Shepard said, "induce the railroads to resist proper wage and hour adjustments."

"If the brotherhoods had been let alone last summer, I believe that 48 hours would have settled the thing. There would have been a strike, but not longer than that. Wall Street, I mean the owners of the railroads, started out on the theory that the men did not mean what they said and there would be no strike, so they adopted a hard and fast attitude against the demands of the brotherhoods." The railroads would have yielded as soon as they had an actual strike on their hands, he said.

"Portugal then being in serious difficulties about food supplies, decided, after full consultation with Parliament and all competent legal authorities, to requisition 72 German vessels which had taken refuge in Portuguese ports."

The White Book adds that this was permitted by Portugal's treaty of commerce with Germany, even in time of peace. Germany thereupon declared war on Portugal. The White Book concludes:

"The Portuguese Government never proclaimed its neutrality because, in its character of the ally of England and the friend of France, it considered itself bound to these states, which were defending civilization, by obligations of a moral and historic nature."

GERMANY EXPLAINS  
REPRISAL MEASURES

BERLIN, Germany (Tuesday, by wireless to Sayville)—The measures of reprisal which, as was announced recently, are to be carried out against French prisoners of war were explained in the following official announcement made here yesterday:

"According to reliable reports, German officers have been submitted to unworthy treatment, contrary to international law, by the French chief command in order to compel them to make declarations of military importance. At certain prisoners' depots, such as the Citadel of Amlens, officers are placed in solitary confinement for as long as a fortnight and subjected permanently to severe trials. When they decline to make the declarations they are threatened and even punished by solitary confinement on bread and water for three days. Officers receive the rations of soldiers, are not permitted to leave their cells, sleep on straw placed on plank beds, and are not treated in proper fashion in any respect."

"As a measure of reprisal the German chief command has ordered that all French officers and non-commissioned lieutenants who are made prisoners in the future shall be treated in the same fashion until further notice."

TRANSPORT REPORTED MINED  
BERLIN, Germany (Tuesday, by wireless to Sayville)—Wireless dis-

trress signals from a British transport with 1800 soldiers on board, which had struck a mine and was sinking in the British channel, were received in Rotterdam Sunday night, according to report from that city, says the Overseas News Agency.

ADDRESS FROM  
THRONE TALKED  
OVER IN OTTAWA

Sir Wilfrid Laurier Explains  
Issue With Former Minister  
—Position of Newfoundland

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
OTTAWA, Ont.—In Parliament yesterday both leaders spoke on the address from the throne. Sir Wilfrid Laurier did not discuss national service, imperial conference or extension of Parliament, the three most important questions mentioned in the address from the throne. He did, however, discuss the retirement of Gen. Sir Sam Hughes from the Government and the correspondence between Gen. Hughes and Sir Robert Borden that led to the appointment of a new Minister of Militia.

Sir Wilfrid stated the points at issue between the Prime Minister and his former Minister of Militia and asked for explanations from the Prime Minister.

Sir Robert Borden referred to Newfoundland and expressed the opinion that any steps towards federation with Canada must come from the Island colony. He would, however, assure the people of Newfoundland that any proposals they might make toward this end would receive generous consideration.

The date of the imperial war conference has not been fixed. In the correspondence made public by the Prime Minister, however, it was disclosed that it would be early in March that colleagues of the overseas Prime Minister would be members of the War Cabinet, and only subjects of common interest to the Empire, in addition to war policy and peace terms could be discussed. Sir Robert announced that he would attend the imperial war council.

ABBREVIATION  
OF STRIKE RIGHT  
IS PROTESTED

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TRANSPORT REPORTED MINED  
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EXPERTS SAY  
EDISON FIGURES  
ARE EXORBITANT

Estimates of Costs Filed With  
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mission Severely Criticized by  
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According to the company's estimate the cost of digging trenches and laying cables amounting to 314,349 feet was \$1.25 per foot. A fair estimate of this cost would be 98 cents a foot, said Professor Clifford, who estimated the cost of the raw material at 80 cents a foot as against the company's 85.9 cents a foot.

The expenditure for the equipment of the transmission line to the Milton substation and the charging of part of the cost to the city was justified, said Mr. Ives, inasmuch as this substation would provide power for the city of Boston in emergencies. In answer to this contention, Professor Clifford said that the Milton substation could not be used as an aid to Boston in emergencies without a reconstruction of the entire station.

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"The Edison figures are padded in many other ways," stated Professor Clifford. "For example, the city is charged \$50 a mile for watchmen and cleaning and pumping in connection with the construction of open trenches. A charge of \$25 a mile is ample for cleaning and pumping." He then declared that the charge for watchmen was in fact a double charge against the city because the Edison company in subtlety contracts for construction work specifically requires the subcontractor to bear the expense of watchmen.

From experience and an investigation of contractors' prices Professor Clifford declared that the cost of laying a duct and installing the cable should not exceed \$7560.50 per mile, whereas the company was charging the city at the rate of \$10,000 per mile. Many other instances in which he stated that the company was overcharging the city on its contracts were cited by the witness.

EXTENSION OF  
THE LOBBY ACT  
IS CONSIDERED

(Continued from page one)

name, with that of the corporation or individual employing him, with the Sergeant-at-Arms, and that subsequently the employer must make return of the amount paid for the service. At present, this law applies only when counsel and agents go before legislative committees; they have been allowed to appear before boards, commissions, etc., with no other requirement than that they tell their names and whom they represent before addressing the commissioners.

At first, the proposal of extending the law did not take cognizance of the Executive Council, but the recent controversy over the attempts of several leading politicians to oust Sergeant-at-Arms Thomas F. Pedrick brought to public attention the fact that many representatives of corporations and others go before the Executive Council in the course of a year to favor or oppose contracts involving large State appropriations, for which the approval of the council is necessary.

The specific contract in the Pedrick controversy concerned the demolishing of buildings on Beacon Street before the new east wing of the State House. The contractors were represented by counsel who nearly succeeded in having a contract approved which would have given the contractors \$4000 more than they were finally allowed. It happened that the counsel in this case was Charles S. Baxter,

Why Goodyear Tires  
Win Friends

Business, it is said, finally resolves itself into a matter of dealing with friends.

From the first, the affairs of this Company have been conducted on that basis.

We sought to obtain friendship by deserving it.

By building into our product downright worth—fertile ground for confidence and respect, the very seeds of friendship.

We won friends to Goodyear—won them in prodigious numbers.

But our purpose continued unchanged, for holding friends is as important as winning them.

If you will look at a Goodyear tire, a Goodyear tube, or any of the Goodyear accessories, and learn what they mean, in quality, in value, in service, you will readily understand why the friends who came to us in the early days are with us still.

If you will try a Goodyear tire on your car, you will understand why these friends were joined by other friends month after month, year upon year, until the Goodyear clientele became the largest single group of tire-buyers in the world.

If you will consider the growth of this business, you will realize the stupendous power of the good word spoken man to man, of the enthusiastic comment, of friendliness.

And you realize, too, why we spend upon our product so much of effort and of money to encourage the good word, to foster such friendliness.

— "a matter of dealing with friends."

Tire-buying will become that to you after your first Goodyear purchase.

Whether you buy a Goodyear Fabric tire, a Goodyear Cord, a Heavy Tourist tube, or minor items.

Each harbors the source of your greater satisfaction and our better relation—Goodyear quality.

Goodyear Tires, Heavy Tourist Tubes and "Tire Saver" Accessories are easy to get from Goodyear Service Station Dealers everywhere.

The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio

GOOD YEAR  
AKRON

PENSION BILLS  
FOR LABORERS AND  
OTHERS DISCUSSED

one form or another to others whose help is necessary to obtain the desired end.

Legislation which will give more publicity regarding payments for counsel services is expected to aid in the movement to check improper influence in connection with legislation, granting of charter extensions, contracts, etc.

## FLOUR PRICES UNCHANGED

Wholesale flour prices in Boston have not changed much since a week ago today, and conditions in the market are practically the same. The policy of not buying any more than is absolutely necessary to fill pressing orders continues, as the buyers figure a break in the high prices is likely. Statistics from Chicago showing the visible supply of grain in the United States, include 51,326,000 bushels of wheat, 8,533,000 bushels of corn, and 45,524,000 bushels of oats, compared to 68,931,000 bushels of wheat, 13,017,000 bushels of corn, and 20,582,000 bushels of oats at the corresponding period of last year.

## RECENT INQUIRIES BY COMMISSIONERS

Recent inquiries by Commissioners Lewenberg and Schaff of the Board of Gas and Electric Light Commission have brought forth statements of counsel fees paid to a firm of Boston lawyers which, added to the total this firm receives for legal service before legislative committees, a total readily obtained at the Sergeant-at-Arms Department, reveal an enormous amount for one firm to receive for part time service in a single year.

Entirely aside from this individual case, there is a deep-rooted suspicion in State House circles that not all the money paid to certain counsel and agents is given solely for the service of the counsel but that a part goes in

sentative James L. Harrington of Fall River advocated the passage of the bill.

James A. Sanborn appeared in favor of his own bill to prohibit the employment of students or minors in the suppression of vice. There was no remonstrance.

MILK PRODUCERS  
START A CAMPAIGN

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—The New England Milk Producers Association has arranged for 340 meetings within the next 30 days. Then will come the first annual meeting of the association in Boston on Feb. 22. Organizers began work yesterday in New Hampshire. Maine will be the scene of operations next week. Vermont has been assigned the week of Feb. 5 and Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island will be covered the week of Feb. 12.

BOSTON TO PORTLAND  
RATE INVESTIGATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A hearing is being held at Portland, Ore., by Examiner Brown for the Interstate Commerce Commission, in the case of the Portland Traffic and Transportation Association and others against the Boston & Maine Railroad and others.

The complainant charges unreasonable class rates on less than carload shipments from Boston and other points to Portland, Ore. Reparations are asked by the association. The case was filed on Dec. 22 last.



## ABOLISHMENT OF BILLBOARDS ON HIGHWAYS URGED

Colonel Sohier of State Commission Appears Before Legislative Committee in Favor of a Measure to This End

William D. Sohier, chairman of the Massachusetts Highway Commission, told the legislative committee on taxation today that he was in favor of legislation to prohibit billboards on the scenic parts of the highways of Massachusetts built by the State.

He was speaking in favor of that part of Governor McCall's address which reads as follows:

"The State has at great expense constructed some scenic highways which have upon either side views of great beauty. The chief purpose of this expenditure would be defeated if these views were permitted to be disfigured for private gain."

"I am informed that billboards and other large advertising signs are being constructed along these routes and that the views are broken and their beauty impaired. The Legislature should exercise its power to prevent this disfigurement either by prohibiting such signs entirely or by making them a subject of a heavy tax."

He told the committee that before the State finishes the highway from Sheldon to North Adams, it will have expended approximately \$1,000,000. This road he said is greatly increasing the value of abutting property and "all along that route billboards are being put up, some in places where you cannot see the other fellow coming around the corner. I would like to keep the billboards off the highway entirely." He cited this road as a typical example.

He called the committee's attention to bill on this subject which he has filed in the Legislature in connection with the list of recommendations of the highway commission.

This bill, as he told the committee, provides that it shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to erect or maintain any advertising sign or other device, "within a readable distance of a public way in any town, except within thickly settled districts thereof where the buildings average less than 200 feet apart or a distance of a quarter of a mile or over," without first securing a license for one year from the clerk of the town in which it is to be located, by paying the sum of \$1.

The measure also provides for a special annual betterment tax upon the owner of the land on which such sign or device is located. This tax would amount to 25 cents a year for each square foot of the display.

The funds collected would be used for the maintenance of roads. If it is a State highway then the sum would be turned over to the Commonwealth by the treasurer of the town.

## JURY DISMISSED IN LIQUOR CASE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
SALEM, Mass.—Augustus B. Wilson, one of three defendants in a liquor case, was arrested in the Superior Criminal Court today on a bench warrant issued by Judge Joseph F. Quinn on a charge of attempting bribery to unduly influence Juror Philip Coleman of Beverly.

Wilson is the proprietor of a drug store, which has been raided several times for illegal sales of liquor. Yesterday he was brought into court and the case was to be heard by a jury. When the jury appeared in court this morning Judge Quinn said:

"Information has come to the court that one of the defendants approached a jurymen and attempted to bribe him or influence him unduly. You are, therefore, discharged from further consideration of the case." With this announcement, Judge Quinn took the case from the jury and issued the warrant for Wilson's arrest. He was held on a bail of \$3000 for hearing on Thursday.

## COAL COLLIER OUT OF SERVICE

Another coal collier is to be taken out of the coal transportation business between Chesapeake Bay ports and Boston, when the Boston steamer Newton, owned by the New England Coal & Coke Company, enters service of the France & Canada Steamship Company, under a charter giving about \$100,000 per month to owners.

The Newton is to begin the new charter about the middle of next month, it was learned here today, and will take out steel, grain, and general merchandise. It is not expected that the Newton will carry horses, as the other boats of this line do, as the vessel has only one deck and is not equipped with necessary ventilating equipment. Captain Abbott is to remain command and the crew is to be the same. The charter is to hold for a period of at least 10 months, and possibly a year.

**B. U. MILITARY COURSE**  
Boston University, College of Business Administration, is to open a course in military organization in the second semester. The course is to be open only to those who have completed a course of military training at Plattsburgh or to those who have had two years' service in the National Guard. It will be in charge of Capt. Porter B. Chase of D Company, First Corps Cadets.

## WHAT EDITORS HAVE TO SAY ON SENATE SPEECH

(Continued from page one)

forward-looking, liberty-loving elements of all nations to which he frankly makes his appeal."

President Wilson's position, says the Chronicle, is defined with nicey, he not attempting to dictate, but to intimate what sort of peace terms would be necessary to obtain America's concurrence in a world-wide league of nations.

Summarizing the leading points which the President enunciates, the Chronicle proceeds:

"This is an imposing program which may well carry American sentiment with it, but the Old World will need to apply some searching tests to its broad propositions before they can be harmonized with the realities."

Urging the necessity of good faith as an ingredient of the President's project, the paper continues:

"If all parties were willing to work for a world concert honestly, it would have a very different effect from that which might be given it if one of the parties entered it in bad faith. Suppose, according to the Wilson formula, there is to be no victory. Then the German which will enter the conference will be the present Germany, under her present statesmen who made the war."

"Against such people, unpunished and impudent, the President suggests that the Allies should forego many means of self-protection. Would they be adequately compensated for this on the balance by the promised protection of the United States. The

freedom of the seas, for instance, is not a phrase any Englishmen will gladly hear in this connection. If it means that the seas are to be free in peace time, we all agree. But if it means that in the event of peace breaking down the land powers are to be free to use their military weapons while we are not free to use our naval one (and that is what American diplomacy has meant by it in the past), then we should have to consider whether even the assurance of American protection would not be purchased too dearly at such a price."

"We suggest that President Wilson is throughout preoccupied with hopes of ending the war on terms without bitterness. Let him not deceive himself—such terms are impossible either way. The atrocities with which the Central Powers have embittered the conflict destroyed their possibility in advance. No outsider can alter that fact by telling us that there is nothing to be bitter about."

"On the whole, we are most likely to reach a new stability if we go on till right has been unequivocally vindicated."

The Morning Post describes President Wilson's speech as "full of noble aspirations and amiable sentiments," and declares that the belligerents feel the desire for peace at least as much as neutrals.

"It is only when we get down to the question of how peace is to be attained and maintained," says the Morning Post, "that we might find ourselves in disagreement."

"Upon first impression the President's scheme does not fill us with a very sanguine hope, we remain still of the opinion that a permanent peace can only be obtained by the defeat of Germany."

"In other words, if President Wilson desires to end the war, let him come in and help us end it."

The Pall Mall Gazette expressed no doubts of President Wilson's "disinterestedness and his high-mindedness, but only regrets the exercise of these qualities in a purely theoretical atmosphere."

"Victory for the Allies," the newspaper continued, "is the first essential safety—after that we can talk about permanent suppression of war at our leisure."

The Manchester Guardian says "it is a splendid policy, nobly expressed. How will it be received? By peoples everywhere we cannot doubt joyfully and with clear perception. This is no mere vision of Utopia, but the well thought out and justly framed scheme of a man in a great position and versed in great affairs. As for ourselves they are our terms or ought to be, and the mass of the nation will do well to see that their rulers render to them every possible favor and support."

The Westminster Gazette asks President Wilson if he has any other information justifying the inference he draws from the enemy's attitude, the inference that the latter is ready for peace without victory in the face of his flat contradiction of it. The newspaper adds that "his general idea of a world at peace, with the reign of law established and all nationalities great and small living in freedom and security, is such that he can only get what he wants if we get what we want. No peace can secure them which does not carry with it the defeat of our enemy."

President Wilson's speech asks the

French Press Critical

Press Adjudges President Wilson's Scheme as Utopian

PARIS. France (Tuesday) — The French press is frankly critical today of President Wilson's address to the American Senate. All editorials agreed in the general belief that his message is not without merit, but adjudge it utopian because it is to be applied to Germany and pan-Germanism.

Le Matin's comment was typical.

"We agree with the principles President Wilson has enunciated," the editorial asserted, "but there is a portion of humanity on which the fact must be forcefully impressed that it is mere delusion to think that persuasion can be effective."

"The declaration moves in the serene domain of theories," declared the Echo de Paris. "Our friends across the At-

lantic, imagining our country invaded and bleeding, must feel and will understand, it is impossible for us to join unreservedly in this voyage into the azure."

Le Journal declared:

"President Wilson is haunted with the fixed idea of inaugurating the golden age of universal brotherhood."

"As it is impossible to eliminate Germany," Le Figaro says, "there is no chance of bringing this magnificent Wilson Utopia nearer existence. His message will prove a violent shock to the horrible theory of pan-Germanism."

Senator Beranger, in the Paris Midl, declared:

"A peace which has for its beginning the greatest crime in history will not be a just nor solid peace. First we wish 'sanctions and reparations'—if President Wilson accepts these indispensable guarantees, the future is easy."

## United States Press

### Mr. Wilson "Inspired by Lofty Idealism," It Is Said

New York World

Our own belief is that President Wilson has enunciated the broad principles of liberty and justice upon which alone a durable peace is possible, and under which the democracy of the world can ultimately come into its own.

The influence which the President's address exerts upon Europe will depend in a very large measure upon the influence which it exerts at home.

New York Times

By one bold stroke President Wilson removes the obstacles to world peace guaranteed by the world over which our peace league folks have been wrangling. The President makes it very clear that the only sort of peace the people of America could join in guaranteeing would be one that embodies the principles of the American Government, that is based on elements consistent with our political faith and practical convictions.

By its very terms this declaration might exclude us from a world league for peace, but the President will have the overwhelming support of the American people in declining to commit our Government to any guarantee of European dynastic or national arrangements with which we could have no sympathy.

New York Sun

What Mr. Wilson is sworn to do is prescribed by the Constitution. He is sworn to execute faithfully the office of President of the United States and to the best of his ability to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States. He is sworn to execute faithfully the office of President.

There is nothing in his official duties which requires him to demand the establishment of a "free and united Poland," or to lay down to Europe the principle that all

interior European nations, like Switzerland, for example, or the republic of Andorra, "shall be accorded free outlets to the sea."

Baltimore Sun

It is a bold utterance in its assumption that peace, if it is to be lasting, must come without victory. It can never be fully realized both groups of contending nations, but, we fancy, neither of them will be able to ignore it, and neither of them, in view of the unanswerable logic of those paragraphs referring to this country's interest in a settlement that will create a peace worth guaranteeing and preserving, will deny the President's right to speak.

Baltimore American

The President's speech will awaken world comment and controversy. But despite satisfaction it will tend to cast up to the highway for a peace with victory for none. The two sides having been asked to name terms for peace and neither having done so satisfactorily, Mr. Wilson has employed a world peace plan as a guise for settling the world, the conditions for peace that might honorably be entertained by all.

Some will regard this paper as pro-German, others as pro-American. But, in fact, it is pro-American and this means pro-humanitarian.

New York Herald

When Mr. Wilson emerges from the dreamland of his fancy and essays to deal with the cold, hard facts of a situation which finds great nations battling for a righteous peace he shows that a proper realization of the sentiments impelling those people to sacrifice their all for liberty has not more found its way into the secluded cloisters of the White House than has a real understanding of the sentiments of the American people.

New York Tribune

In our opinion the mixing in advance into the details of the coming peace compact in Europe is highly imprudent. It puts the United States in a false position, and cannot but excite the resentment of the European belligerents, from whose quarrel President Wilson, so long as it suited him to do so, insisted that we must stand rigidly aloof.

New York German Herald

We permit ourselves to hope that Mr. Wilson's activities in the peace question are not undertaken without the knowledge or approval of the belligerents. If that is the case, the peace negotiations behind the scenes should be well under way. There is a view, too, that Mr. Wilson's proposal would, in some way, lead to the hegemony of the so-called Anglo-Saxon nations, which would mean England. The propaganda for such an alliance has been in evidence for a quarter of a century and Mr. Wilson's Anglophilic leanings are so well known that any alliance proposal he advances should be well subjected to close scrutiny.

Washington Post

It constitutes a shining ideal, seemingly unattainable while passions rule the world, but embodying, nevertheless, the hopes of nations: both large and small. Mr. Wilson's condition that America will join a world peace league only on the principle that governments shall rest upon the consent of the governed may prove a valuable saving clause. Europe must take a mighty stride forward indeed before it can prove that its governments are based upon the consent of the governed.

Toronto Globe

Forced to defend their national rights and the liberties of Europe, while in a state of unpreparedness for war, the Allies are now asked, in the third year of the war, by the head of a neutral nation, to allow the aggressor to escape the consequences of his unparalleled crimes against civilization and to spare him the humiliation of military defeat. Presi-

dent Wilson has not aided the cause of peace in Europe by his intervention at this stage.

Hartford Courant

The address intimates that our Navy, without Army and with a Navy that under this administration has become a joke, is going to walk across the ocean and dictate to the warring nations what they must agree to. By what authority does he interfere and who gives him any right to dictate terms of peace to those engaged? We do not believe that the President has spoken for the American people, either in his policy of pushing in, or in his assertion that there must not be a victory.

Providence Journal

The mountain has brought forth a very small mouse. What single thought is there in all the cornucopia of words that was not fully stated, in an infinitely more direct and honest form, by Mr. Balfour several days ago? Mr. Wilson beckons the suffering nations of the world towards him with his schoolmaster's cane, and delivers a prize oration on the millennium, while civilization and the liberty of the world are battling for life in the shambles of a hundred bloody fields.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat

President Wilson's address to the Senate was an extraordinary event, amazing in its suddenness, spectacular in its setting, disquieting in its potentialities, admirable in its purpose. It is either a monumental mistake or an act that will fill a flaming page in history. The propriety of his open discussion of the terms of peace between the nations now at war is questionable. His thinly veiled threat to the Entente Allies that America's entry into a league for the maintenance of future peace is dependent to an extent upon the nature of the settlement of this conflict will hardly be welcomed by the nations on that side of the controversy.

It is likely to be construed as an appeal in behalf of the Teutonic powers, although it is addressed to both alike, for it follows so closely the uncompromising declaration of the Allies that it can hardly be considered less than a reproof of the severity of their demands. Whatever we may think of those demands, the open discussion of the terms of peace by the President of the United States before the Senate of the United States is a serious matter, and notwithstanding the careful and skillful wording of the phrases they do more harm than good to the cause the President advocates.

Baltimore Sun

It is a bold utterance in its assumption that peace, if it is to be lasting, must come without victory. It can never be fully realized both groups of contending nations, but, we fancy, neither of them will be able to ignore it, and neither of them, in view of the unanswerable logic of those paragraphs referring to this country's interest in a settlement that will create a peace worth guaranteeing and preserving, will deny the President's right to speak.

Kansas City Star

In the plan for a league to enforce peace, President Wilson undoubtedly has presented to the country a lofty ideal and one that must arouse the simultaneous attention of the world.

The practical obstacles to such a league are so great as to seem insurmountable.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung

Upon the principles enunciated by the President yesterday must be based the only peace that can come to the world and the only peace the permanence of which the American people can willingly loan their support.

Cleveland Plain Dealer

Unusual the President's action is, certainly. But the circumstances are unusual. It is no time for blind subserviency to precedent. It is a time for clear-thinking men to use what force and prestige they have to restore the world to sanity.

President Wilson has already exerted a great influence promotive of peace. His strongest card he played before the Senate today. A "Monroe Doctrine" embracing the earth, a league of peace including every important nation in the world, is no idle dream. How well the idea is received abroad remains to be seen. That it has possibilities of vast service cannot be denied.

Indianapolis Star

Nobody knows whether this bold and puzzling step may lead. Yet the most unkind critic of Woodrow Wilson must admit that if he can achieve the ends at which he aims—that is, the end of the war and the attainment of permanent peace—sticklers for form and precedent need expect little sympathy. Especially must any fair-minded command his exalted and truly neutral point of view.

Chicago Herald

President Wilson's address to the Senate on the terms on which this Government would feel it its duty to ask the people to cooperate in a world league to enforce peace is a model of straightforward statement. Having asked the belligerents to state specifically the terms on which they are willing to end the war, he does not hesitate to formulate clearly those on which he thinks America should be willing to help end all wars. It emphasizes the fact that force alone is not sufficient to guarantee world peace through the instrumentality of a world league. There must not only

be force behind that league, but also justice and equality beneath it.

Chicago Tribune

## "LEAK" INQUIRY SESSIONS OPEN IN NEW YORK

President Noble of Stock Exchange Is First Witness to Be Examined by Counsel Whipple on Stock Sales

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Sherman L. Whipple, counsel for the House Committee on Rules which opened its New York "leak" investigation hearings here this morning, said he planned to lay before the committee a complete outline of the workings of the New York Stock Exchange so there could be a clear understanding as more technical testimony developed.

He began by questioning Henry G. S. Noble, president of the exchange, as to the organizations and functions of the exchange and led up to an attempt to get from Mr. Noble a definite statement as to the ethics of short selling.

Mr. Noble finally said he saw no wrong in short sales and didn't see how they could be prevented. He would request every member of the exchange to produce accounts for the period in question, he said.

Mr. Whipple announced that he would show what kind of transactions take place on the exchange, what took place in connection with the peace note, what profits on these were and who got them, and whether they got information from anybody in Washington and from whom.

### Records Are Called For

Counsel Whipple Demands Lists of Brokers' Stock Sales

NEW YORK, N. Y.—After hinting at possible congressional action to prove "concerted" bear drives on the stock market, Attorney Whipple of the House now leak committee, this afternoon called for stock exchange clearing house records for the period of Dec. 10-23. He also called for all New York brokers' records for the same time along with names of their big customers.

President Noble of the stock exchange promised delivery of the clearing house records. Mr. Whipple threatened to send the committee into every brokerage house in the city if the brokers' records were not produced. He wanted to sift out the big speculators in his hunt for possible beneficiaries of a leak on President Wilson's recent note to belligerents.

After much discussion, Mr. Noble promised to take the request up to the governing board of the exchange forthwith. Mr. Noble, himself, had held there was nothing immoral or unethical in creating a pool fund with which to increase a selling movement, started by adverse news. He hesitated at questions of "manipulations" of the market to raise or lower the market. He had "read" about such movements to lower prices, he said, but had no "personal, direct knowledge" of such things.

Asked whether he had investigated rumors of "preconcerted movements" to depress the market, Mr. Noble said he had not. He indicated he saw nothing improper in men getting together and selling short upon unfavorable news. "I don't see where it could be prevented," he said.

"That is a question the House might have to consider," retorted Mr. Whipple.

Pinned down as to whether there was any "immorality" or anything contrary to good ethics in such manipulation, Mr. Noble said:

"No, I don't see any, as you put it—selling some stocks and then selling more as they decline."

Chairman Samuel F. Streik of the Exchange Clearing House explained the operation of that body.

United States Steel, Anaconda, the Marine stocks, General Motors, Willys-Overland, Reading and Union Pacific were mentioned as prominent speculative stocks in connection with an explanation as to the difference between speculative and investment issues. The hearing then recessed for lunch.

Bernard Baruch, stock speculator, several times mentioned in the leak inquiry and once a witness at Washington, was present at the afternoon session.

### Information Indefinite

No Evidence of Leak as to Details of Address

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Although there is evidence that Wall Street suspected in advance Monday that another note or message in regard to peace was coming out of Washington and probably that the President was to address the Senate, it is not believed that the information was sufficiently definite to give anybody an opportunity to turn it to financial account.

The market was lowest just before the tickers announced that the President had begun to speak. After the address prices recovered.

These facts are taken to show that the advanced information was based on apprehension rather than knowledge. It is pointed out that nobody can do more than guess as to what effect the big news of this kind will have on the market and circumstances indicate that there was not, on Monday, definite knowledge of the contents of the President's message.



Sherman L. Whipple

Counsel for the Rules Committee of the National House of Representatives, which is holding the hearing in New York on the peace note "leak."

## BEEKEEPERS OF STATE ARE SEEKING MORE INSPECTION

Many beekeepers were before the committee on agriculture of the State Legislature today to support the recommendation of the State board that the annual appropriation for inspection of apriaries be raised from \$1000 to \$3000. Dr. Durton N. Gates of the agricultural college, the State inspector of apriaries, was in charge of the hearing in conjunction with Secretary Wheeler of the State Board of Agriculture. They told of the growth of beekeeping in the State and of the need of inspection.

Secretary Wheeler also advocated a bill much like last year's to promote the marketing of farm products, but it was changed so that the State Board of Agriculture should appoint yearly a director of organization and markets to promote the distribution of farm products. He also advocated investigation of utilizing the wet lands in the State.

The committee also heard the recommendations of the State board for a \$200 bounty to every incorporated poultry association, under certain conditions, and a change in the apple packing law, so that the name of the packer and of the repacker need not be put upon the package containing apples.

## TELEPHONE COMPANY CHANGES ARE MADE

Reorganization changes of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company have resulted in the selection of Edmund W. Longley, general auditor, as vice-president of the board of directors. Mr. Longley succeeds E. K. Hall, who resigned as vice-president to become vice-president of the Electrical Share & Bond Company of New York.

The legal duties which have formerly devolved upon Mr. Hall will be assumed by Matthew B. Jones who is promoted from counsel to general counsel.

Mr. Longley's work with telephone companies extends over a period of more than 35 years. He was first employed in the Salem exchange office of Charles Sanders.

When the Salem exchange was taken over by the organization of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company, Mr. Longley became manager of the Salem exchange. He has been chief bookkeeper of the company, chief of the accounting department, secretary, and general auditor. He is chairman of the rebuilding committee of his native city, Salem.

Other promotions announced are the elevation of John Balch from assistant treasurer to treasurer to succeed Francis A. Houston. Ernest R. Moore, from auditor to general auditor, and Fred W. Story as assistant to the president.

## AGE CERTIFICATE HEARING POSTPONED

The Committee on Education of the Massachusetts Legislature postponed to Jan. 28 today hearing on the petition of the State branch of the American Federation of Labor that new certificates regulating the employment of children under 16 years of age shall contain a provision that no such child shall be employed over five hours a day when public schools are in session.

Representative Lyman of Easthampton opened the hearing for the petition of E. W. Goodhue, of Williamsburg, a superintendent of a district superintendency union, for repeal of the law which exempts such persons from the tenure of office act. Mr. Goodhue himself followed, making the point that such officials ought to have the same tenure as superintendents in cities. He was opposed by R. I. Bramhall, superintendent of the Holden district, who thought that the three-year term now enjoyed was better than the annual election practiced in cities. Payson Smith, Commissioner of Education, opposed the bill.

### CITY MISSIONARY MEETING

At the annual meeting of the City Missionary Society yesterday at the officers were elected: Arthur S. Johnson, president; the Rev. Dr. William R. Campbell and John W. Field, vice-presidents; the Rev. David W. Wadron, secretary; Samuel F. Wilkins, treasurer; Timothy Smith, auditor.

## ESTABLISHMENT OF CONCERT OF NATIONS URGED

(Continued from page one)

the masses of all nations, not from any self-constituted ruling class. At the present moment the Administration has no well defined plan of procedure. This is admittedly so, but it is made known that the matter of details—whether they require a great length of time is considered quite immaterial—can be worked out in time. The important thing is pointed out, is the making of a beginning.

The project of the President is set down as the most important enterprise that the people of the world have ever had set before them for solution, for it concerns not only this age, but all other ages to come. It is strongly urged by one high official that it is to be said in answer to those who may not see the breadth and extent of the President's plan and who may offer the criticism that the United States may be taking a new departure that may be leading it into entanglements, that what the President proposes is simply an expansion of the Monroe Doctrine to cover the whole earth. The Monroe Doctrine, it is explained, was simply the pronouncement of President Monroe that this country would not submit to any encroachment by the nations of the old world upon the countries of the western hemisphere. The President proposes now that the whole earth, all nations, shall be safe from the encroachment of their neighbors, so that all may dwell in peace and be assured of the continuance of that condition. It is explained that it is simply an expansion to the highest power of the Monroe Doctrine to conceive of an association of nations, each filling its sphere on the earth without interference from the outside, and likewise not interfering itself in the rights of its neighbors.

This is the apex of the President's plan, and essentially bars out all aggression—the unfolding of the Monroe Doctrine to its fullest breadth. This is the new world that the President has set before civilization for its approval, born of thoughts and his own observations that have resulted from the studies of the past 2½ years.

It is supposed that the President felt that nothing was to be gained by another exchange of notes with the two groups of belligerents on the subject of peace. The Allies had practically called a halt on further discussion of the President's proposal and the German peace offer by stating their intention to fight on until they had removed the menace of German militarism.

In these circumstances, according to the understanding in the Senate, the President took advantage of his right to confer with the Senate on a subject that had to do with treaty making and other aspects of our international relations.

Sentiment in both branches of Congress, after consideration of the President's speech, was revealed to be pretty evenly divided between those who favor a concert of nations such as the President proposes, and those who, from a conservative standpoint, hesitate to take any step that involves a departure from what is regarded as the traditional policies laid down by Washington and Monroe. As has been explained, however, the President urges that a concert of nations is not an entangling alliance, and from the very nature of a common understanding no entangling of the United States can come to pass.

He takes the view that the United States has reached a stage in national development and in its relation to its neighbors of the earth in the association of nations when it no longer can escape the responsibility of bearing its share not only of the burden of its position in the world but at the present moment because of its power and influence as a peaceful nation it must lead into the fields of permanent peace.

The President, his friends say, has revealed this to the world and pointed the way on general lines. These friends see that he makes no recommendation as to details, all of which is to be worked out in concert with other governments.

The President's friends note also that he frankly expresses himself in language that is cordial and friendly on points that have been regarded as delicate in both the Entente and Central Powers countries. He spares neither one. As an example of what he regards as one of the necessary results of peace, which he hopes is not far distant, he declares the necessity of a free and autonomous Poland.

The senators and administration officials generally believed that this proposal would not be received favorably by Germany. His remarks concerning Poland, however, are offset by his proposal of full freedom on the seas. This was regarded as a doctrine that would not be received favorably by the Entente. Furthermore he boldly declares that all the nations of Europe ought to have free access to the open sea. This is interpreted as a policy in favor both of Russia and of Austria-Hungary.

The general tone of the address, therefore, is regarded by the President's friends as indicating that he has come to the conclusion that both belligerents must come to see the necessity of giving up some of the terms that each regards as the prerequisites of a permanent peace so that they may reach eventually a common ground of understanding that will preclude any ranking in the future and be satisfactory to both sides. This he sees will be the practical beginning of that era that will usher in a concert of nations when the world will experience that tranquillity which he says all peoples are yearning for.

As the President's friends have often remarked, since the beginning of his administration, he has been utterly indifferent to the precedents which have been traditionally attached

to his office. It was remarked that in addressing the Senate alone in open session rather than in a joint session of both houses, he did something which has not been done before since the administration of Washington. No explanation has been given as to why he chose to address the world from the Senate rather than from the more democratic platform of the House. But his friends see in this action only another example of his exercise of his fine sense of good taste.

The Senate is the treaty-making power and the legislative branch of Congress which has to do directly with foreign governments. It is considered quite apparent that he felt that this would be the proper setting for the momentous message he had to deliver to the world. Another feature of the address, which was received with nothing less than amazement by the dignified Senate, was the spontaneous applause which followed the conclusion of the address.

Both Republicans and Democrats, including a large number of members of the House that formed a fringe about the outside of the Senate seats, and the galleries, too, joined in the demonstration with no mark of protest from the presiding officer.

Hundreds of telegrams have been received, at the White House from every section of the United States endorsing the world policy contained in the President's address.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The purpose of Republican senators to precipitate on the floor of the Senate an early debate upon the history-making address delivered Monday afternoon by President Wilson, was indicated today when Senator Cummins of Iowa introduced a resolution asking that the President's address be formally laid before the Senate next Monday for discussion.

Immediate objection to immediate consideration of the resolution was raised by Senator Stone, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee. He declared that the pressure of legislative business before the Senate was so great that long debate on the permanent peace proposal was undesirable. Said he: "To set apart a whole week for mere speeches of senators regarding the President's address of yesterday is wholly out of the question.

When Senator Stone moved that the resolution be referred to the Foreign Relations Committee, Senator Cummins objected, so the question went over until tomorrow, under the rules.

Tomorrow it will come up automatically, and it is expected that a motion will then be made to send the resolution to the committee. This motion will be debatable, however, and it is anticipated that this will give the Republicans an opportunity to state their views on the President's address immediately.

The resolution offered by Senator Cummins follows: "Whereas, On the 22nd day of January, 1917, the President of the United States appeared in person before the Senate and announced certain views touching on the policy the United States should adopt and pursue respecting the principles upon which the belligerent powers of Europe should make peace, and respecting the manner in which the peace so made should be permanently maintained; and, whereas, the President declared in his communication as follows: 'I have sought this opportunity to address you because I thought that I owed it to you as the council associated with me in the final determination of our international obligations to disclose to you without reserve the thought and purpose that have been taking form in my mind in regard to the duty of our Government in the days to come when it will be necessary to lay afresh and upon a new plan the foundations of peace among nations'; and, whereas, it is impossible for the Senate to take off the pressure of the world and to maintain it, and, whereas, the President declared in his communication as follows: 'I have sought this opportunity to address you because I thought that I owed it to you as the council associated with me in the final determination of our international obligations to disclose to you without reserve the thought and purpose that have been taking form in my mind in regard to the duty of our Government in the days to come when it will be necessary to lay afresh and upon a new plan the foundations of peace among nations'; 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## THEATRICAL NEWS OF THE WORLD

## ENTERTAINMENT OF LIGHTEST SORT ON LONDON STAGES

Revues, Pantomimes, Musical Comedy and Variety in 35 of the 49 Listed Playhouses

By The Christian Science Monitor special theater correspondent

LONDON, England — The ancient drama knew only two divisions, tragedy and comedy, and in strict speaking the name should belong only to these — finished compositions, as literary productions, as exemplifying drama as art. But drama today is known in all variety, and embraces works of a far lighter cast, such as farce, burlesque, pantomime, melodrama, and variety revue. This is a French word, borrowed, and is not to be found in the English dictionary. The translation is given as review, magazine, survey. More closely defined for the case in point, it is a series of irreverent scenes with song and dance, and clever travesty of topical matter; plays in which no plot exists, musical shows, as some managers justly announce them.

At the present time, at no less than 10 of London's leading theaters, revue is to be found, and revue is followed everywhere by an ever-paying public, by an enthusiastic and inexhaustible crowd. This strikes the keynote of theaterland in London today. To be precise, out of 49 houses which appear under the theatrical time table, at only 14 are comedy, serious plays or farce to be found. The rest are given over to revue, musical comedy, pantomime, variety shows, or plays for children. As a matter of course and of right, the pantomime should predominate at Christmas time, but it is an open question whether revue is not being overdone, and a certain point of regret that such houses as His Majesty's, the Comedy, and the Vaudeville should have followed popular taste to the exclusion of the play proper. But there is no getting away from the fact that revue pays, pantomime pays, musical comedy pays, that at these theaters it is necessary to book seats long ahead, that at many the queue each day at the box office extends to the end of the street, while it is easy enough to secure seats at many of the houses where legitimate drama is given.

The fault is with the public, then, and not with the managers. And yet if the leading managers discard Art with the capital A, what school is left to the author with the aspiration for greatness in art, or to the actor with exceptional gifts? The word school is used with deliberation. James McNeil Whistler said, "The work of the master is finished from the beginning." If this were so, art would be limited indeed, and art is free, and knows only the irrefutable law of progress, growth, development. Already then, this need is being met. Mr. J. T. Grein, who went so far as to establish the Independent Theater in London, has organized a Repertory Theater for plays to be given at a West End theater, at first only twice a week until the scheme matures and can be self-supporting; but twice a week plays are to be given in English from classic authors of all countries, besides plays from the young generation of today.

At a conference of those interested, and with Mr. Grein presiding, it was arranged to present in February, as a beginning, "Ruts," by Harry T. Wall, the play which won the prize in the independent play competition, to be followed by a revival of Ibsen's "A Doll's House," and next by Mr. Robert R. Whitsaker's "The Immortal Memory." Mr. Grein has also already secured six original plays, including a comedy by Mr. Harold Terry, part author of "The Man Who Stayed at Home," entitled "General Post." He also intends to present a faithful English version of Molière's "Les Précieuses Ridicules"; the translation was prepared by Mr. Edgar Jephson 20 years ago for the Independent Theater and was not staged. For the four opening fixtures, Messrs. Leo M. Lion, A. Drinkwater, Sharp and Miles Malleon are appointed producers, while Mr. Michael Morton has promised to produce one play in the course of a 12 weeks' season.

Mr. Alfred Butt hopes to present Mr. Avery Hopwood's three-act farce, "Fair and Warmer," and the two-act musical comedy, "Very Good Eddie," early in the new year. Both plays have had great success in America.

of the cast. "Young England" at Daly's has scored a big success. At the Gaiety "Theodore & Co." is going strong, and at the Strand in the evening only "The Belle of New York" is revived, with Miss Irish Hoey in Miss Edna May's original character of the Belle. Revue is to be found in "The Bing Boys" at the Alhambra, in "Pell Mell" at the Ambassadors, in "See-Saw" at the Comedy, in "Flying Colors" at the Hippodrome, in "Chu Chin Chow" at His Majesty's, "Three Cheers" at the Shaftesbury, "Hoop La" at the St. Martin's, with Miss Gertrude Miller and Mr. George Graves in the cast. In "Some" at the Vaudeville, in "Vanity Fair" at the Palace, and in "Razzle Dazzle" at the Empire.

As to the theaters where legitimate drama may be found, "Romance," with Miss Doris Keane in the leading part, is still running at the Lyric, and is certainly one of the best, if not the first, all-round productions at the present time. To follow that may come closely "Peg o' My Heart." Mr. J. Hartley Manners' play at the Globe, and next in popularity Mr. Walter Ellis' celebrated farce, "A Little Bit of Fluff" at the Criterion, and "Daddy Long Legs" at the Duke of York's, where Mr. C. Aubrey Smith has lately taken up the title part, and Miss Renée Kelly still appears as the heroine. "The Professor's Love Story" is a happy revival at the Savoy. Mr. H. B. Irving is a fine successor to Mr. W. L. Ireland in the name part. At Wyndham's, Mr. Gerald du Maurier and Miss Mabel Russell are appearing in "London Pride," by Miss Gladys Unger and Mr. A. Neil Lyons.

"The Misleading Lady" is such an established success at the Playhouse that for the present Miss Gladys Cooper and Mr. Frank Curzon cannot announce any production under their joint management. The cast of "A Widow's Might" at the Haymarket, has been strengthened by the engagement of Mr. Leonard Boyne, to support Miss Ellis Jefferies. The comedy farce, "The Girl from Ciro's," still fills the house, at the Garrick; "Hobson's Choice" is in the evening bill only at the Prince of Wales'. "Potash and Perlmutter in Society" has caught on at the Queen's, and "Home on Leave" is doing well at the Royalty. There are revivals of "A Kiss for Cinderella" at the Kingsway, and of "The Amazon" at the Court.

At the variety houses, at the Coliseum Mr. Charles Hawtree is appearing in the sketch "Elegant Edward." Mr. Joseph Coyne in "Step in the Office," and Mr. Frederick Kerr in "Beautiful Mrs. Elaine." At the London Pavilion there is a monster Christmas program with 22 items of star varieties. At the Palladium and the Victoria Palace there are twice nightly shows, at 6:20 and 9.

To Sir George Alexander comes the distinction of producing the first new play of the year, "The Aristocrat," by Mr. Louis N. Parker, and we may be certain at the St. James to find not only education but the perfection of acting that is only attained where the best ideals of art have always been upheld.

## LONDON NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England, Dec. 28 — Sir George Alexander will present Mr. Louis N. Parker's new play, "The Aristocrat," at the St. James on Wednesday, Jan. 24. As already announced, the story is written during the period of the French Revolution and the early days of Napoleon's rule. There are three acts. Sir George makes his reappearance as the Aristocrat, a man of middle age in the first two acts, an old man in the last. The company includes Mr. Charles Glenney, Mr. Lennox Pawle, Mr. Dennis Neilson-Terry, Mr. Edward Combermere, Miss Genevieve Ward, Mr. Joyce Carey, daughter of Miss Lillian Braithwaite and Miss Mary Glynn.

The cast of "Under Cover," the American play due at the Strand on Jan. 17, includes Mr. Matheson Lang, Mr. James Carew, Mr. Wilfred Draycott, Mr. Horton Cooper, Miss Jessie Winter, Miss Hilda Bayley, Miss Mollie Tarraine and Miss Maise Sheridan.

Mr. Alfred Butt hopes to present Mr. Avery Hopwood's three-act farce, "Fair and Warmer," and the two-act musical comedy, "Very Good Eddie," early in the new year. Both plays have had great success in America.

Mr. Frederick Lonsdale's new piece, "The Maid of the Mountain," started well at the Prince's Theater, Manchester, on Dec. 23, and will come to Daly's early in February. The Manchester Guardian describes the play as "that rare thing, a musical comedy in which dramatic interest plays a leading part." The score, by Mr. Harold Fraser-Simson, is spoken of as "musically design, structure and dramatic allusion," while the pantomime, and dramatic allusion, while the pantomime as a pantomime even out-rivals any production of the kind at Drury Lane, and the house is packed at every performance.

Running close to the Drury Lane success is "Cinderella," at the London Opera House, with Fred Enney as the Baroness de Bounce. Then come the Lyceum with "Mother Goose," and the Strand with the "Babes in the Wood." At the outlying theaters "Sinbad the Sailor" is at the Kennington, "Crusoe" at the King's Hammersmith, "Cinderella" at the Marlborough and "Aladdin" at Wimbledon.

The children's plays are charming every one, but it is noticeable that the managers rely on old favorites, and in "Peter Pan," "Where the Rainbow Ends," "Bluebell in Fairyland," "Charlie's Aunt" and "The Private Secretary" they can scarcely be credited with giving an opening to new authorship. In fact, the only new play for children this year is "The Happy Family" at the Prince of Wales'. Musical comedy reigns at the Adelphi in "High Jinks," with W. H. Berry at the head

## GRACE GEORGE REVIVES SARDOU AND BARRIE PLAYS

Miss Grace George and her Playhouse company present "Divorcons," a three-act comedy by Victorien Sardou and Emile de Naujac; adapted from the French play, Miss Margaret Mayo; evening on Jan. 22, 1917, at the Plymouth Theater, Boston. The cast: Henri de Prunelles ..... Ernest Lawford M. Clavynac ..... Hubert Druse Cyprine ..... Grace George M. Bafourdin ..... Robert Druse Mme. de Brionne ..... Janet Slater M. Ahedmar de Gratianges ..... Rex McDougal Mme. de Lusignan ..... Florence Eddy Mme. de Valfontaine ..... Clarence Derwent Joseph ..... Clarence Derwent First Gendarme ..... Edwin Castle

Followed the same evening by "Half an Hour," drama in three scenes by Sir James M. Barrie, with the following cast: Anna Garson ..... Grace George Mr. Garson ..... H. E. Hughes Hugh ..... Rex McDougal Susie ..... Janet Slater Dr. Brodie ..... Clarence Derwent Mr. Redding ..... Hubert Druse Mrs. Redding ..... Norah Lamson Withers ..... Gerald Rogers

In presenting this double bill, Miss George is restaging pieces which she acted before she made her successful venture into repertory. She has revived "Divorcons" several times, with best effect when she had the memorable assistance of Frank Worthing as Des Prunelles. Miss George has probably had in the Sardou piece her leading success as an actress.

As a producer her repertory continues to rest on her gift of an important modern comedy to the American stage, Shaw's "Major Barbara." It was ascertained, then, that Miss George's admirers would like her in the Sardou comedy, provided they cared for its well worn intrigue of the husband turned lover, making the man who was to succeed him ridiculous in the prematurely assumed role of husband. There is a hint of the risqué to the fun of this piece that has always kept it from seeming quite at home on the English-speaking stage. It is a clever machine for arousing laughter, however, and offers first class opportunities for clever acting. Miss George's dauntly staccato, wistfully witty performance aside, it cannot be said that the performance was satisfactory. Messrs. Lawford, McDougal and Druse are acceptable, little more.

In this difficulty of casting her varied plays adequately Miss George evidently finds the severest test of her faith in the repertory idea. For this Barrie playlet, for instance, though it calls for only six principal actors, she has been obliged to engage at least one additional player for a company already numbering 20 or more, Mr. Herbert. Mr. Herbert brings to the cast the individuality and the talent to give the effect of dour brutality to the hogfish, bourgeois husband without which the piece would not score its stark irony, its painful bitterness. This playlet belongs to a group of three grim short plays that lovers of Barrie the sweetly sentimental, Barrie the benevolently whimsical, of "The Little Minister," "Quality Street," "A Kiss for Cinderella," etc., cannot quite forgive him for writing—"The Will," acted by John Drew; "The Twelve Pound Look," acted by Miss Ethel Barrymore; and "Half an Hour."

"Half an Hour" is the story of an abused wife who starts to leave England with her admirer, but is forced to return when he is killed by a motor bus. A doctor knows her secret, but does not betray her when he sees her husband's brutality exhibited. The whole action passes in 30 minutes.

Writers for the Grand Guignol in Paris do not turn out anything more morbidly thrilling or tensely suspenseful. A distinctly unpleasant play by a man famous for pleasant plays, Barrie barely lets the audience sympathize with Lillian. In none of his other plays has he been able to keep a woman unhappy at the end when he evidently felt she deserved a little happiness.

While Miss George occasionally misses the double effect the action calls for of satisfying the audience as to Lillian's distress while concealing that distress from Garson, she steadily worked to tell the story of Barrie's well-knit and highly compressed drama. Her work in the closing scene was poignant. Mr. Herbert has the authority and power to carry off his role.

## NEW YORK NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A Biblical play by Maurice V. Samuels, entitled "The Wanderer" and based on Wilhelm Schmitz's "Der Verlorene Sohn," originally produced in Germany by Max Reinhardt, is to be presented tonight at the Manhattan Opera House by William Elliott, F. Ray Comstock and Morris Gest. The play, which follows the parable of the prodigal son, is staged by Ben Teal and scenery and costumes are from the original designs by Stern, whose settings for "Sumurun" were seen in the United States. The cast includes Misses Nance O'Neill, Florence Reed, Beverly Sills, Janet Dunbar, Clara Blanchard, Harriet Daube, and James O'Neill, William H. Thompson, Charles Dalton, William Elliott, Lionel Brahm, Pedro de Cordoba, Macey Harlam, Frederick Lewis, Sydney Herbert, Frederick Burton, Stephen Wright, Sydney Mather, Henry Duggan, Walter Gibbs, Edward Martyn, John Morrissey and Ernest Cove. Miss Sofia Kart, premiere danseuse of the Royal Opera in Copenhagen, is announced to make her American debut in this piece.

Miss Annette Kellerman and a water spectacle replace Miss Anna Pavlova and her ballet at the Hippodrome this week. Late next month John Craig and Miss Mary Young, formerly of the Castle Square Theater in Boston, will take over, in conjunction with

Lee Shubert, the management of the Garrick Theater, presenting "Stranger Than Fiction," the first play written by E. H. Sothern to reach the stage since "The Light That Lies in Woman's Eyes." Mr. and Mrs. Craig will appear in the cast, and other players will be H. Cooper Cliffe, Fred Eric, Maude Milton and Auriol Lee, "Green Stockings," a comedy by A. E. W. Mason, and Stanley Houghton's "The Fifth Commandment" will be presented by the American Academy of Dramatic Arts at the Cohan Theater Friday afternoon.

"Pierrot the Prodigal" stays at the Little Theater another fortnight, completing an engagement of 169 performances. A special matinee is given Friday. On Feb. 13 Mr. Ames will present Granville Barker's "The Morris Dance," with Richard Bennett in the leading role. "Treasure Island" is in its final week, its engagement having been extended a fortnight. Extra matinees are given. Shaw's "Getting Married" leaves the Booth Feb. 8 with a run of 13 weeks, and is said to have had the greatest financial success that has been enjoyed by a Shaw play here. On Feb. 13 Mr. Ames will take the piece on the road. The next attraction at the Booth will probably be Richard Walton Tully's production of "The Masquerader," with Guy Bates Post.

"Love o' Mike," styled as a comedy with music, is presented at the Shubert by Elisabeth Marbury and Lee Shubert. It is the sort of musical piece expected of Miss Marbury. Without a chorus, a large and capable cast of pleasing singers and dancers carries the story of a jolly house party through a prologue and two acts of harmless entertainment. George H. S. Sell carries the best of the comedy, Thomas Sidney having written him an excellent part on that of the butler who is impelled, by the power of the film, to roar after crime. Lawrence Grossmith has not the opportunity here that he had in "Nobody Home." The agile Quentin and Todd lead the dancing and the most pleasing of the tunes by Jerome Kern are sung by Vivian Wessell and Peggy Wood.

The Photoplay League is now added to the list of organizations striving to encourage good motion pictures. The director is Frank Lascelles, who has been connected with the management of English and Canadian pageants. The league held a meeting at the Rialto last week. Among those who have consented to the use of their names as an advisory board are Mrs. Willard D. Straight, Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, Mrs. Charles S. Whitman, Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson, Mrs. Ogden Armour, Mrs. Potter Palmer, Mrs. James Speyer, Mrs. Marcus M. Marks, Mrs. Edward H. Sothern, Mrs. Fredrick E. Ackerman, Mr. Gibson, Mr. Sothern, Cornelius Vanderbilt, John D. Crimmins, George F. Kunz, Adolph Lewisohn, Reginald Pelham Bolton and Evert Jansen Wendell.

Klaw & Erlanger will produce a farce by Max Marin called "Here Comes the Bride." Renold Wolf and Louis A. Hirsch are authors of a musical piece called "The Rainbow Girl," to be produced in the spring. The East-West Players, who last season produced one-act pieces translated from the Yiddish, have begun a season at the Garden Theater with the purpose of presenting plays which do not find place in the commercial theater. Their first bill included "The Stranger" by Perez Hirschbein, "Paul and Virginia" by James Rorty, "The Awakening of Narradin" by Gustav Blum and Elias Lieberman with interpretative music by Walter R. Johnson, and "Night" by Sholom Asch.

A legislative committee has opened hearings in New York City to get facts and figures which will assist it in deciding whether a special tax should be imposed on the motion picture industry in this State. It is said that there are 1099 film theaters in the city, or 530 less than three years ago, the claim being that smaller profits and taxation decreased the number.

Wilton Lackaye will support Miss Blanche Bates in the play Paul M. Potter has written for her. Sir Herbert Tree returns to England soon to present "The Great Lover" and expects to give another Shakespearean revival next season. John Cort has produced "Mother Carey's Chickens" out of town. Florence Nash will appear in "Tomorrow's Child" by Harriet Ford and Fannie Hurst.

Acts and scenes from various plays of the progress of the American drama are included in the matinee given Monday at the Republic, and repeated today, by the New York Chapter of the Drama League of America, with Arthur Hopkins directing. These excerpts were taken from Royal Tyler's "The Contrast," William Dunlap's "André," Anna Cora Mowatt's "Fashion," James Murdoch's "Davy Crockett," Charles Hoyt's "A Texas Steer," James A. Herne's "Shore Acres," and Clyde Fitch's "The Girl With the Green Eyes."

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW ANATOLE FRANCE PLAY SEEN IN PARIS

PARIS, France — "Le Crime de Sylvestre Bonnard" of M. Anatole France, one of his most famous and popular works, is being given at the Théâtre Antoine. M. Pierre Frondale has made a great success of this stage enterprise, and has received a letter of congratulations from M. France himself. The cast includes MM. Gemier (Sylvestre Bonnard), Caizal (Jean Sylvestre) and Mimes. Michell and Catheline Fontenay.

## BOOKING METHODS OBJECTED TO BY THE WHITE RATS

Conditions in "small time" vaudeville continue unsatisfactory to the players, they say, as a result of the unwillingness of the theater managers to work along lines proposed by the executives of the White Rats Actors Union. One of the chief complaints by the actors is that the booking agents, by one subterfuge or another, manage to extort more than the legal maximum commission of 5 per cent on the performer's salary. Current methods of "trying out" acts are also a source of objection, as well as the extra performances required by managers who run short shows. A vaudeville player made the following comment on conditions in a talk with a writer for The Christian Science Monitor:

There are too many small and irresponsible booking agents. If the middleman is to be continued, it is to be hoped that the theater managers will deal only with the more responsible sort. Some agents will send actors on a long tour, purely as a speculation. The agent has nothing to lose if the act is not booked, and may gain much in case players are given work.

One agent sent an act from New York City to Niagara Falls, N. Y., with the understanding that booking had been made. The little company arrived at Niagara Falls, at an expense to themselves of \$75 for transportation and incidentals, and found that the theater manager knew nothing of their coming. He was kind enough to book them for the last three days of the week, and so enabled them to pay their hotel bills. Later, on their own initiative they obtained bookings in Ohio. Six weeks after leaving New York City they received from the agent who had sent them out on this unbooked journey a bill for six weeks' booking commissions. Having something of a standing, the act was unable to refuse to pay such an unjustified claim, but players new to the profession might have found it necessary to pay, or experience the greatest difficulty in obtaining future consideration from this agent or of any agents who might be his friends.

A system of trying out acts like that used in England would be a great improvement over the hit or miss plan followed in the United States. If a vaudeville act is passed by the representative of one of the music hall circuits with headquarters in London, it receives a definite booking. The player knows just what to count on for weeks ahead. In the United States on the "small time" circuits new acts are subjected to inconclusive tryouts in cheap suburban houses, and on the basis of the report of these obscure performances, most acts are accepted or rejected. The performers claim that the verdict of these tryouts is inconclusive. Often an act is required to take several of these tryouts if the players wish to have the opinion of competent persons passed on their work.

Vaudeville players are now being admitted as members to an organization formed by the managers, called the Vaudeville Managers Protective Association. The annual dues are \$5, one-half those charged by the White Rats. The new organization has benefits for its members; and, it is said, offers temporary aid to those in need. The White Rats executives look on the new organization as a device to undermine them, and take away what power they have. But the vaudeville performers themselves are not sure that the managers may not be able to do a good deal to better conditions, and there is no such distrust of the profession as one might be led to expect.

No White Rats strike was called in Chicago on Jan. 1, so the inference made by several managers that the strike was a failure is manifestly unfair. The only intention was to exert pressure with the object of gaining concessions peacefully. The White Rats are still seeking an agreement with the managers whereby a joint committee will pass on all grievances. The Vaudeville Managers Protective Association promises this joint committee to players who are not members of the White Rats.

The players themselves chiefly want an end to the present turbulent conditions. They want to be at peace with the managers, for they know the performer and the manager have interests in common. The players wish for more efficient and equitable conditions in order to be freed from the present uncertainties. Only when so freed, and assured of a living salary, will they be able to do their best work.

## GILLETTE IN PLAY BY CLARE KUMMER

WASHINGTON, D. C.—William Gillette appeared last week in Washington in "A Successful Calamity," a new comedy by his niece, Miss Clare Kummer, author of "Good Gracious Annabelle." Arthur Hopkins is the producer. Mr. Gillette has the role of a big figure of Wall Street finance, Henry Wilton. Wilton wanted an evening at home with his family. His wife, son and daughter were so absorbed in their social interests that it looked as if Wilton would not get his way. But he did, thanks to the effects on his fortune of a reported bad turn in the stock market. The dialogue is marked by the same puny whimsicality that characterized the bright talk in "Good Gracious Annabelle." The personages are well observed. The cast includes Roland Young, Estelle Winwood, Richard Barbee, Ruth Findlay, Richard Sterling, and William De

## COHAN REVUE BEGINS RUN AT COLONIAL

"John Cohan Revue 1916," by George M. Cohan, first time in Boston, Colonial Theater, evening of Jan. 22. The principal parts:

The Jester ..... John Hendricks  
Captain Jones ..... Walter Brazil  
Colonel Smith ..... John Boyle  
Andrew Overdratf ..... Harry Bulger  
D. H. Hobson ..... James C. Cagin  
Mrs. Overdratf ..... Elizabeth M. Murray  
R. J. Carroll ..... Jere Grady  
Major Barbara ..... Lila Rhodes Costigan  
Stephen Overdratf ..... Frederick Santley  
Billy Holliday ..... Harry Delf  
Dr. Booberang ..... Richard Carle  
Duke ..... John Goss  
Jane Clay ..... Valli Valli  
Emily Stevens ..... Miss Juliet  
Jean Paquet ..... Charles Winninger  
Young America ..... Little Billy  
Jasper, his dog ..... Alfred Latell  
Sadie Love ..... Grace Nolan  
Victory ..... Florence Curtis  
Defeat ..... Anna E. Eberle  
The God of War ..... Charles Hesong

Even a Drama League audience is constrained, sometimes to ponder on what it is all about when the Shaw play becomes particularly perversely involved. Mr. Shaw, however, throws no life line. Mr. Cohan, who occupies perhaps, on a so to speak Broadway plane, a somewhat similar position to that held by Mr. Shaw among those who cultivate more the intellectual faculties, foretells any complaints from his audience as to lack of continuity by putting into the mouth of Dr. Booberang the remark: "This is the most complicated show I ever was to." The Cohan audience accepts the assistance gratefully, and, after its wistful, proceeds to do nothing but enjoy itself.

From certain quarters come periodically a plaintive plea for a more typical American drama. Has it not occurred to some of those interested in the doings of the theater in that Mr. Cohan there is in process of evolution a truly American playwright? Every one expects from Mr. Cohan better things in the future, than he has done in the past. It is to be hoped that an affluent complacency does not deter him from persistent effort.

Some of the lines in the revue of course missed fire in Boston, for they were written in satire on plays not yet seen here, or about persons better known on Broadway than here. It is profitable to take the measure of Mr. Cohan's genius not from lines like these, though, but from a scene such as the burlesque of the trial scene in "Common Clay." That needs no knowledge of the play on which it is based, for it contains the elements of pure satire, poured into a mold that gives it the form of current Broadway thought, familiar the country over. Testimony given in rag time verse sets the audience swaying in time to the meter. Bright and clever lines supply the foundation of the merriment and the absurdity of it all puts the peak on the enjoyment. It is an American trait to be able to grasp a joke even when it is on oneself, and Mr. Cohan realizes this fully.

Richard Carle naturally furnishes much of the fun of the evening. Fairly alongside of him, however, is Miss Juliet, whose impersonation of Emily Stevens is not only one of the interesting bits of the show, but an extremely clever characterization. The long list of capable entertainers has plenty to do. Miss Valli Valli, aside from the unpleasants of a monotonous voice, pleases the audience with her portrayal of Jane Clay and with her dancing. Harry Bulger, Charles Winninger, Little Billy and James C. Marlowe were especially prominent both for their parts and for their playing of them.

It is worthy of note that in a whole evening of Cohan entertainment the American flag was not once displayed.

**MUSIC NOTES**

Mme. Yolande Méri's piano recital, which was scheduled for this afternoon in Steinert Hall, had to be canceled, according to an announcement given out last evening by her manager.

Mme. Theodora Sturkow-Ryder, pianist, appeared at the Wilbur Theater Monday afternoon, giving a short recital. Her program included a prelude and fugue and a study by Foote, a rondo by Beethoven, a gigue by Scarlatti, the "Danse Nègre" of Scott; the "Valse l'Éventail" and "Étude Japonaise" of Poldini, the "Cracoviana" of Paderewski and, waltzes from Tchaikowsky's opera, "Eugene Onegin."

Adèle Gottschell, pianist, appeared at Steinert Hall Monday evening, assisting Hayrvah Hubbard in a reading from the opera, "Andrea Chénier," by Giordano, and presenting the following solos: Gluck-Brahms, gavotte; Kreisler, "Schoen Rosmarin"; Albeniz, tango; Rubinsteins, staccato étude.

**PIERROT, THE PRODIGAL**

Wintrop Ames brings "Pierrot, the Prodigal," the famous French wordless play known abroad as "L'Enfant Prodigue," to the Hollis Street Theater next Monday evening for a limited engagement, following its run of 169 performances at its Booth and Little theaters, New York. The New York cast comes here, and includes Miss Marjorie Patterson, Miss Gabrielle Perrier, Miss Marie Louise Renée, Paul Clerget, Emile J. de Varney and Charles Dubuis. The pantomime by Michel Carré is illustrated by an orchestral score by André Wormser, which runs through every scene.

**POSTMASTER TO SPEAK**

William F. Murray, postmaster at Boston, will address the Cambridge Board of Trade on the postal service on Feb. 28. Any action on the proposed change in the Cambridge and Boston postal service will be deferred by the board until Mr. Murray has given his views on the subject.

**DAYLIGHT SAVING CAMPAIGN**

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The New York Daylight-Saving Committee's plan to advance the clock an hour during the five months beginning May 1 has been approved by the American Federation of Labor through President Samuel Gompers and its executive committee. A bill to put the daylight-saving plan of the committee into effect is before Congress, and a national convention to consider it will be held here Jan. 30 and 31.

## WILDE COMEDY AT COPELY THEATER

## SCOTTISH CROP YIELD SHOWN IN OFFICIAL FIGURES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
EDINBURGH, Scotland—A preliminary statement issued by the Board of Agriculture for Scotland shows the estimated total produce and yield per acre of the potato and root crops in Scotland in the year 1916 with comparisons for 1915, and the average yield per acre of the 10 years 1906-1915. In view of the necessity emphasized by Mr. Prothero, the new President of the Board of Agriculture, of increasing the food produced in Britain these figures are of special interest.

Estimated total produce  
1916 1915  
Acres Acres Tons Tons  
Crops ..... 531,015 972,084  
Potatoes ..... 130,116 144,393 4.08 6.73 6.48  
Turnips and Swedes ..... 414,313 420,995 14.23 17.89 16.72  
Mangolds ..... 2,356 2,503 18.82 24.20 19.28

Deeds have this day gone to record from several owners of Back Bay real estate to the Beacon Apartment Trust involving two 4½-story swell front brick dwelling at 68 and 69 Beacon Street, corner River Street, assessed for \$71,000, of which \$50,000 is land value. This parcel was owned by Lawrence G. Brooks. Another property is the 4½-story swell front brick dwelling at 67 Beacon Street, corner Charles Street, owned by Gladwin M. Nead, assessed for \$46,000, of which \$38,600 is land value on 2030 square feet. Also the five-story brick dwelling house adjoining the above properties at 10 Charles Street, standing on 2306 square feet of land. This parcel

carries an assessment of \$28,000, with \$18,300 of it on the land. Roscoe C. Wallace was the grantor. The total amount of the property included in this transaction is \$145,000 at their assessed valuation.

Another transaction closed is the sale of the large three-story swell front brick apartment house at 135 to 137 Crawford Street, corner Waumbach Street, Roxbury. This estate was owned by the Boston Penny Savings Bank, and purchased by Samuel Epstein, dead coming through John I. Duffey. The total taxed value is \$20,000 and \$2400 of that amount is carried on 5915 square feet of land.

The other officers elected as follows: +

**ROXBURY AND CHARLESTOWN**  
The Boston Elevated Railway Company has purchased from Mariana Pearl a large double frame house at 8 and 10 Nathaniel Weld Place which adjoining purchaser's property in West Roxbury. The total taxed value is \$4100, of which \$1600 is carried on 6415 square feet of land.

Final papers have this day gone to record from Annie F. Lee et al. to Bridget Cunniff, the purchaser of a Baldwin dwelling house and lot at 96 Baldwin Street, near Bunker Hill Street, Charlestown. There is a land area of 1722 square feet, valued at \$3100.

**BUILDING NOTICES**  
Among the most important permits issued today and posted in the office of Commissioner O'Hearn were the following to construct, alter or repair buildings. The location, owner, architect and nature of the work are given in the order published:

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**SUFFRAGISTS IN SESSION**  
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Estimated total produce  
1916 1915  
Crops ..... Quarters Acres Acres Tons Tons  
Wheat ..... 283,101 286,919 63,085 76,000 35.90 38.61 40.20  
Barley, including Beer ..... 647,159 628,131 163,739 149,346 30.70 32.65 35.72  
Oats ..... 4,527,539 4,855,190 990,589 982,601 34.56 39.77 38.30  
Beans ..... 24,344 24,418 5,439 5,382 35.96 36.29 36.69

Ave. estimated Ave. of yield per acre 10 years  
1916 1915 1915 1906-1915  
Bushels Bushels Bushels Bushels

Hay from rotation grass ..... 759,191 543,029 420,105 390,105 36.18 27.84 31.60  
Hay from permanent grass ..... 177,584 142,905 114,788 114,407 30.94 24.98 29.63  
Hay from timothy ..... 97,345 79,340 44,438 40,278 43.81 39.40

Cwts. Cwts. Cwts. Cwts.

**MARKET GARDENERS MEET**  
The annual dinner of the Boston Market Gardeners Association was held at the Hotel Vendome yesterday. Among the speakers were Mayor Curley, who indorsed many of the recommendations of Governor McCall in his inaugural address, Representative Harvey White of Braintree and Representative Jacob Bitzer of Arlington. J. Winthrop Stone, vice-president of the association, presided.

**BELGIAN FUND GIFT**  
NEW YORK, N. Y.—Announcement is made that the Commission for Relief in Belgium has received a gift of \$100,000 from a donor who asked that his name be withheld. Herbert C. Hoover, chairman of the commission, is now in this city trying to raise \$150,000,000 in the United States for Belgian Relief work. He estimates that this amount is needed for food and supplies, as he says, Belgium is now "about 50 per cent fed."

**FEDERAL STEEL PLANT PLANNED FOR NAVY**  
WASHINGTON, D. C.—A Federal steel plant, to supply, wholly or in part, the needs of the United States navy, is "under consideration" by the Navy Department, Secretary of the Navy Daniels said today.

The recent pronounced undershading of Hadfields, a British munitions concern, in open competition with American firms for the supply of armor-piercing projectiles for the Navy, is understood to have impressed the department with the need for a Federal steel plant.

**LYNN-COMMERCE CHAMBER**  
LYNN, Mass.—Plans to increase the membership in the Lynn Chamber of Commerce were forwarded last night at a dinner in Oxford Club Hall. The principal addresses were made by Clarence A. Cotton of Providence and A. B. Jenks, president of the New Hampshire State Board of Trade. Teams composed of four members each began a three-days membership campaign this morning.

**INCOME TAX EXPLAINED**  
The Economy Club of Cambridge held its monthly dinner at Young's Hotel last night and heard an address on the State income tax law by Henry H. Bond, income tax deputy. Mr. Bond said that the chief element needed for the successful administration of the law is public cooperation.

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W. H. Macnair was the toastmaster.

**SEC. DANIELS ON GRAYSON PROMOTION**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

**WASHINGTON, D. C.—**Secretary of the Navy Daniels has issued a statement answering the objections to Dr. Cary T. Grayson's promotion to the rank of rear admiral. He points to an opinion by the Judge-Advocate-General of the Navy, concurred in by the Attorney-General, holding that the President can select the staff officers whom he deems best fitted for advancement.

While naval promotions of

line officers are made by selection by a special board, Congress, it is stated,

has provided no such method for elevating staff officers to the rank of rear admiral.

**AMUSEMENTS**

**JORDAN HALL**

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, JAN. 24, AT 3

REINHOLD & FRITZ

**Warlich-Kreisler**

The Russian Baritone At the Piano  
Prices \$1.30, \$1.50, \$1.75

**JORDAN HALL**

FRIDAY AFTERNOON, JAN. 26, AT 3

HAROLD JACQUES

**BAUER and THIBAUD**

Tickets 2.00, 1.50, 1.00, 75c, 50c, Symphony Hall

REAL ESTATE  
REPUBLICAN PARTY  
SAID TO BE IN NEED  
OF A GREAT ISSUE

Lewis Parkhurst of Winchester, who was reelected president of the Republican Club of Massachusetts at its annual meeting in Gilbert Hall, Tremont Temple, yesterday afternoon, said that some great issue, either moral or economic, is needed to give the party new enthusiasm and courage for future campaigns.

The report of the executive committee called attention to the membership of the club, 2506, as being undoubtedly larger than that of any other working Republican club in the country. The report also called attention to the accomplishment by the club of four noteworthy objects during the past year, namely: securing the passage of the bill restoring part enrollment, originating and pushing the plan for a torchlight parade in Boston, securing the presence of Charles E. Hughes at the Boston Arena rally, and conducting the largest rally in Tremont Temple on the Saturday night before Election Day ever held in that auditorium.

During the campaign 165,000 copies of the Massachusetts Republican were printed and circulated, \$0,000 being addressed and mailed directly to the voters, the rest going to Republican city and town committees. One million documents of various kinds were distributed during the campaign. The other officers elected as follows: +

**ROXBURY AND CHARLESTOWN**  
The Boston Elevated Railway Company has purchased from Mariana Pearl a large double frame house at 8 and 10 Nathaniel Weld Place which adjoining purchaser's property in West Roxbury. The total taxed value is \$4100, of which \$1600 is carried on 6415 square feet of land.

Final papers have this day gone to record from Annie F. Lee et al. to Bridget Cunniff, the purchaser of a Baldwin dwelling house and lot at 96 Baldwin Street, near Bunker Hill Street, Charlestown. There is a land area of 1722 square feet, valued at \$3100.

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**INCREASED FARES ASKED FOR NORWOOD**

Petition of the Norwood, Canton & Sharon Street Railway Company for permission to increase its fare from 5 cents to 10 cents for 65 cents on 16 tickets for \$1, was taken under advisement at the close of a hearing today.

The petition was referred to the Public Service Commission, after recommending that the company investigate the advisability of operating one-man cars.

It was brought out that the company owns 6.8 miles of track and seven cars, of which four are open, that the company was started in 1909 and has never paid any dividends. The company operates a line between the towns of Norwood, Sharon and Canton. There was little opposition to the petition. John A. Halloran, town counsel for Norwood, stated that Norwood would not object to the increase in fares if the service and equipment were improved.

**SECTARIAN MOTIVES CHARGED IN EVERETT**

EVERETT, Mass.—Mayor John J. Mullin charged the Board of Aldermen with sectarian motives in refusing to confirm three of the five appointments sent to the board for ratification last night, and after making his charges in person, he announced that he would remove the present Board of Health and city physician and ask two of the men whose appointments had been refused by the Board of Aldermen to serve temporarily in the vacated positions.

The board refused to reconsider the appointments when sent back by Mayor Mullin and laid them on the table until next week.

The aldermen approved the appointments of John F. Casey as city solicitor and Christopher Harrison as city engineer.

The appointments which were rejected were those of Dr. Thomas B. McQuade, Dr. Richard Morris and Ernest R. Porter, the last named as a trustee of the Shute Memorial Library.

**BOSTON ARRIVALS**

## BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

## STOCK MARKET FLUCTUATIONS ARE ERRATIC

Industrial Specialties Still Attract Most Attention on New York Exchange — Bethlehem Steel Is Again Prominent Feature

There was little of interest in the early New York stock market this morning. The market was narrow, and prices were rather wobbly. There were only a few scattering gains of good proportions. Bethlehem Steel, the International Mercantile Marine issues, Pittsburgh Coal, Republic Iron & Steel and Sears, Roebuck were strong. Reading was up more than a point at one time, but it reacted. Steel common advanced a large fraction and then fell back.

Gulf common and United Fruit were about the strongest stocks in the first few minutes of trading on the Boston board today. American Telephone rose half a point.

Both lists softened late in the first half hour.

Bethlehem Steel was up 19 points at the opening at 450. It dropped 10 points before midday. Reports of a big melon cutting at this afternoon's meeting of the company's directors caused the advance. There were wide fluctuations in some of the specialties and at midday mixed losses and gains were recorded. The Marine issues became weak and afterward strong. Central Leather, Long Island, International Paper and Republic Steel recorded moderate losses. Net gains of a point or more were made by Utah Copper, Railway Steel Spring, Pressed Steel Car, Cuba Cape Sugar, California Petroleum common and preferred and American Beet Sugar. Ohio Cities Gas opened off 1% at 110 and advanced to 113% before midday.

Gulf common was very erratic on the Boston exchange. It opened up 1% at 120% and after improving to 120% dropped to 119 during the first half of the session. American Telephone opened off 1% at 125% and advanced a point. New England Cotton Yarn was up 1% at the opening at 40 and shaded off somewhat. United Fruit opened up 1% at 154 and improved a good fraction.

The volume of business was exceedingly light in the early afternoon. The tone was steady at the beginning of the last hour.

New York total sales, 379,700 shares; \$4,035,000 bonds.

## TWO HUNDRED PER CENT BONUS FOR BETHLEHEM STEEL

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Bethlehem Steel Corporation directors at their meeting today will, it is expected, authorize the issuance of \$45,000,000 additional common stock, of which \$30,000,000, or 200 per cent of the amount now outstanding, will be given to stockholders as a bonus, and \$15,000,000 will be offered to stockholders for purchase at par.

The \$60,000,000 stock will be placed on an annual dividend basis of \$10 per share, which is equivalent to \$40 a share on the \$15,000,000 common stock now outstanding. It is said in banking circles that J. W. Selingman will underwrite the new stock issue.

It is not the purpose of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation to issue any bonds at the present time, although a refunding issue will be established to provide for maturities and future improvement and betterment purposes.

## PHILADELPHIA STOCKS

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Following are quotations of the leading stocks today on the Philadelphia exchange: Cramp Ship 80%, Elec Star Bat 66%, General Asphalt com 31, Lehigh Nav 84%, Leb Val Tran 22%, L. V. Tran pf 43%, Lake Superior 19%, Phila Co 41, Phila Co pf 42, Phila Elec 33%, Phila Rap Tr 32%, Phila Tract 83%, Union Tract 46%, United Gas Imp 85%.

LONDON METAL PRICES

LONDON, England—Current metal prices here are: Spot copper £130, futures £126, electro £141. No sales. Spot £191, up £3 10s; Straits £191 10s, up £3 5s. Sales spot tin 40, futures 210 tons. Spot lead £30 10s, futures £29 10s; spot spelter £47, futures spelter £44.

## WEATHER

Official predictions by the United States Weather Bureau

## BOSTON AND VICINITY

Fair tonight; Wednesday probably fair; rising temperature; moderate, variable winds.

For New England: Probably fair tonight and Wednesday; slowly rising temperature.

## TEMPERATURES TODAY

8 a.m. 15°/10 a.m. 16°

12 noon 20°

## IN OTHER CITIES

8 a.m. 50°

8 New Orleans 50°

14 New York 18°

12 Philadelphia 21°

20 Pittsburgh 21°

10 Portland, Me. 6°

10 Portland, Ore. 42°

12 San Francisco 40°

12 St. Louis 20°

20 Washington 24°

## NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York stock exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Last	Open	High	Low
AjaxRubber	73	75	73	75
Alaska Gold	91%	10%	9%	10%
Alaska Ju.	73%	73%	73%	73%
Allis-Chal.	27%	27%	27%	27%
Allis-Chalp.	84%	84%	84%	84%
Am Ag Chem	92%	92%	92%	92%
A A Chem pf.	103%	103%	103%	103%
Am B Sugar	93%	14%	8%	94%
Am Can.	46%	47%	46%	46%
Am Can pf.	109%	109%	109%	109%
Am Car Fy.	68	68	67	67
Am Co Oil	49%	49%	49%	49%
Am CotOil pf.	101	101	101	101
Am Express	125%	125%	125%	125%
Am H & L	13%	13%	13%	13%
Am H & L pf.	70	70	69	70
Am IceSee.	30	30	29	29
Am Linseed	10%	20%	19%	19%
Am Lins'dpf.	52%	53%	52	52
Am Loco	77%	78	76	76
Am Loco pf.	106%	106%	106%	106%
Am Smelt'g.	107%	108%	106%	107%
Am Smelt pf.	117	117	117	117
AmSesApf.	99%	100	99%	100
AmSesBpf.	98%	98	98	98
AmTel & Tel.	126%	126%	126	126
Am Wool	46%	46%	46%	46%
Am Writ pf.	46	46	45%	45%
AtGulfetf.	120%	121	118	118
AtGulfetf.	65	65	64	64
Bald Loco	56	56	54	54
Balt & Ohio pf.	81	82	81	81
Willys-Over.	36%	36%	36%	36%
Woolworth	149%	149%	148%	148%
Wlworth of.	125%	125%	125%	125%

\*Ex-dividend.

## FINANCIAL PLAN AND MELON OF NATIONAL CARBON

National Carbon Company directors have decided to recommend to shareholders immediate financial readjustment.

A circular has been sent to stockholders stating that directors have found it expedient to form the National Carbon Company, Inc., of New York. The new company will have 56,000 shares of preferred, the same as the preferred issue of the present company. This issue will, however, bear 8 per cent dividends instead of 7 per cent as in the present company. It will be callable at \$140. Exchange will be on the basis of one for one.

Holders of the \$9,965,000 present common will receive a handsome melon. The New York corporation will have authorized issue of 1,000,000 shares of common of no par value. Present 100,000 shares of common will be offered four shares of new stock for each one now held. Exchange will be made as of Feb. 1, and will be handled by the New York Trust Company, the new transfer agent.

## BOSTON CURB

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Two hundred per cent bonus for Bethlehem Steel.

## NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

REVIVAL OF  
SHOE MARKET  
STILL ABSENT

Buying largely confined to  
Men's and Boys' Grades  
Other Lines Almost Neglected  
—High Prices a Factor

The anticipated revival in the local shoe trade, after the usual year-end slowing down, has not yet appeared. So far the buying has been largely confined to men's and boys' footwear. Other lines have been neglected.

Those specializing ladies' goods, both medium and finer grades, and manufacturers say that for the first time for many months there are idle cutters.

It may be that the high cost of ladies' boots has at last reached a prohibitory level. Buyers do not seem to have the temerity to carry stocks of such footwear with the risk of fashion. The trade knows that there is a limit to what the large majority of consumers will pay, and it seems that it is now no secret because kid, gun metal and even the cabretta boots have lost their market values in districts which formerly required thousands of pairs.

For the upper grades a good demand continues, but as these retail for from \$10 and \$20 a pair, it can be seen that there are a very large number of persons who couldn't buy them if they would, and many who would not if they could.

Facing such a situation, with well-equipped factories on their hands, manufacturers turn their attention to some worthy substitutes; hence the reason why sample rooms are filled with fabric footwear to the elimination in many cases of the popular lines of leather goods.

The loss of trade to the kid market must be great, and although it is not perceptible at present will not doubt be the cause of some solicitude on the part of the dealers. In fact, prices have softened a bit already, but it will need a sharp, decisive drop in that market before kid boots can be produced at prices which will attract the attention of the masses. Kid stock is practically worthless without a demand, therefore, in proportion to its deadliness is its value.

Creating new styles seems to have at a standstill. New styles merchants have enough to think about without concerning themselves over additional attractions. Furthermore, nothing new is needed because never in the history of the shoe business has perfection in footwear from the child's sizes, up to the men's, been so near as it is today.

Considering prices, the demand for men's fine shoes is satisfactory. In this grade is the cowboy, long-legged boot, priced two years at \$52 a dozen, and now selling at \$88. The medium lines of shoes follow in proportion, and reports show that all factories are well stocked with business.

Concerning the plants given over to the making of workingmen's serviceable goods, there are enough orders booked to keep them busy for weeks to come.

Prices are firm, although it is hinted that they are no higher, which, with other things a kind observer might detect, would justify an inference that it is not so decidedly a seller's market as it has been for a year or more. Boys' shoes of the same grades are a little different in this regard, for they are not only strong in price, but have an upward trend accountable by the fact that manufacturers have not been inclined to follow the leather market so closely as have those making men's goods. The sale of boys' shoes the past three weeks has been exceptional, with many good-sized orders in prospect.

To sum up the shoe situation in a broad way, it may be said that conditions are good in the men's, boys' and youths' section, with a hope that orders for ladies', misses' and children's will soon be forthcoming. It should not be inferred from this that factories making the lighter grades of shoes are not busy because they are exceedingly so, but orders for the future are what these manufacturers would like to see.

There is so little business being done in the packer hide market that prices obtained for small lots show nothing definite. Inquirers are on the increase, but it takes something more than that for the trade to get a line on values.

Packers have expressed confidence that manufacturers soon would be buying leather again. Therefore, tanners would naturally turn toward the hide market and pay the asking prices with no serious protestations. Shoe merchants are doing no such thing; their wants are not so urgent as they themselves hoped for, and the outlook, therefore, is not at all promising from a domestic viewpoint. Packers will get little to encourage them.

The packers are as patient as they are potent, but when receipts begin coming in with sales for the past five weeks the smallest recorded for many years, this market must soon break its own weight, because the bulk of hides in storage is of winter quality and those for the next two months will be even worse, trading should begin very soon with a reduced range of prices or business will hardly go beyond obligatory buying.

The kill is small, in fact, more so than usual at this time of the year, but even so packers hold large unsold stocks, a condition undesirable in the extreme. Therefore, a start to unload is expected at any time.

However, tanners would like to see the packers show their hand, reestab-

lish trading, and give the market some idea of how things stand. Apparently packers must take the initiative. Tanners appear to be a unit when it comes to waiting.

The future, therefore, thus far is under a cloud, and little can be predicted as to just what will be revealed when that cloud is rolled away. That there will be concessions none of the buyers have doubts, but there is still the war to reckon with. What appears certain today may quickly vanish under the demands which the foreign nations may make, and thereby force stocks down and prices up. With this tremendous factor hanging over the leather market, tanners have nothing to base contracts upon.

Sole leather is holding strong at last quotations. No doubt, the foreign orders, now practically located, have helped to keep the market firm because they were somewhat scattered.

Hemlock sole is selling fairly well among the domestic goods, so with back orders and a foreign demand good, though spasmodic. No. 1 hemlock is strong at 57 cents. Tanners of union sole leather say that a much better business is now being done, and, although it is uneasy, the improvement is of a permanent character. Prices still range high. Backs are bringing 80 cents and upward, according to specified wants. Oak sole is quiet, partly because buyers avoid it if possible on account of the prices, which run from 86@88 cents for backs, with bends quoted at 94 cents. These are pretty high prices for buyers who have been expecting a noticeable drop. Nevertheless, business is being done on this basis.

The calfskin market is shrouded with uncertainties at present. Buyers are extremely conservative. A determination to use their stock clean, before looking for more, seems to be the rule of those making calf footwear. This occasions a dull business at the tannery end, and has had a depressing effect upon some of the higher prices. Buyers are not entirely immune from criticism for the excessive figures recorded during 1916. Factories were doing a record business and the apprehension of being short of stock urged them on to placing contracts larger than were necessary. This brought about a greater shortage of calfskins than would have been the case if buying had been of the usual character. However, the market needs only a normal activity to bring prices more on a parity with the cost of raw stock. The scarcity of foreign skins was but temporarily relieved by a late importation, so practically that market remains as before reported.

"Considerable floating indebtedness now amounts to about \$25,000,000. Under normal conditions refunding of bonded debt might have been postponed until 1918.

"It is, however, deemed more prudent to take advantage of present favorable conditions for placing securities and to refund now, and so doing to provide likewise for floating debt rather than to delay the whole matter with possibility of later encountering conditions less favorable. As of Oct. 31, 1916, after allowing for the next amount receivable on the proposed \$60,000,000 of bonds, the company had actually on hand consolidated net quick assets nearly \$10,000,000 in excess of proposed mortgage requirements affecting dividends on common stock. The company's earnings for 1917 should be fully as large as those for 1916, which amounted to nearly double the preferred dividend requirements for that year."

PACIFIC MILLS  
GOOD BUSINESS

Pacific Mills in 1916 enjoyed exceptional business. During the six months to Dec. 30 net sales amounted to \$13,878,232, while net profits reached the creditable total of \$1,654,217.

For the entire fiscal 12 months to the close of December the company made net sales of \$27,795,776 compared with \$18,678,000 in all of 1915.

Net profits for the year reached the new high figures of \$2,749,774 compared with \$1,784,046 in 1915 and only \$681,155 in 1914, which covered a period of depression and starting of the war.

Pacific Mills is now paying dividends of 8 per cent and on the basis of 1916 results earned more than 22 per cent for its stock after allowing for adequate depreciation.

STANDARD OIL  
OF INDIANA

NEW YORK, N. Y.—In addition to increasing its capital stock from \$300,000 to \$100,000,000, Standard Oil Company of Indiana also plans to put itself in position where it can enter production and transportation of oil business. At present it is a refining and sales company. At meeting March 1, when stockholders will vote on stock increase, they will also vote on amendment to company's charter enabling it to acquire lands for production of oil, and to build pipe lines and tank steamers.

No announcement has been made by the company as to how new stock, if authorized, will be distributed, but it is believed it will be distributed as a stock dividend to shareholders. The stock is selling at close to \$900 a share.

CONSOLIDATED GAS  
CO. MAKES GAINS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The gas sales of the Consolidated Gas Company increased during the year 1916 as compared with the previous year \$15,301,300 cubic feet, or 3.92 per cent. In 1915 there had been a decrease in gas sales of 5.02 per cent compared with the previous year.

The balance sheet as of Dec. 31 last shows: Cash \$2,511,699.

The report for the year ended Dec. 31 compares:

1916 1915  
Gas earnings ..... \$2,086,866 \$2,376,753  
Total earnings ..... 3,217,512 3,522,220  
Surplus after dividends 1,667,309 1,765,244

Dividends for the year at the rate of 7 per cent amounted to \$987,155.

HART, SCHAFNER & MARX

CHICAGO, Ill.—Hart, Schaffner & Marx, clothing makers, reports for the year ended Nov. 30, 1916, net profits of \$1,792,002, an increase of \$504,497.

WHY U. S. RUBBER  
CO. IS IN NEED  
OF MORE CAPITAL

Growth of Concern Through Acquisition of New Subsidiaries and Increased Business

NEW YORK, N. Y.—At a special meeting of United States Rubber directors a special meeting of stockholders was called for Feb. 14 to confirm action of directors for issue of \$60,000,000 of bonds.

Special meeting of stockholders of Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company has also been called for Feb. 14 to act on general plan for a comprehensive bond issue. The Rubber Goods Company is a subsidiary of the United States Rubber Company.

The two special meetings of stockholders will also take action on proposed acquisition by the companies of plants and properties of which they already own all or substantially all of the capital stock.

President Colt of United States Rubber Company has the following to say to stockholders: "Referring to accompanying notice of special meeting of stockholders, I deem it proper to outline some of the reasons which make such action desirable. Growth of the company, through acquisition of additional subsidiaries and through increase in volume of business has involved a corresponding need for additional capital. This will be appreciated when it is realized that sales of the company and its present subsidiaries amounted for the year 1916 to nearly five times as much as sales of the company and its then subsidiaries for fiscal year ending March 31, 1912."

"Additional capital required has been obtained in part by increasing capital stock, but more largely through increase in its indebtedness, both funded and floating. Three million tons of wheat, comprising the unsold balance of the old grain crop and a majority of the new, has been bought by Great Britain at 4s. 9d. a bushel, free on board. This exchange of 112,000,000 bushels of wheat for about £27,000,000 will mean the dispatch of a huge fleet of carriers to the Commonwealth, and in addition, the wool, meat and steel cargoes will greatly add to the freight problem now before the British Admiralty.

The benefit to the grower may be

judged by the figures made public by Mr. G. H. Knibbs, the Federal Statistician, who estimated that the average declared value of Australian wheat at the port of shipment in the 10 years ended 1914-15 ranged from 3s. 3d. a bushel in 1906 to 4s. 2d. a bushel in 1910. The greatest quantity exported in any one year in that period was 64,000,000 bushels, at an average price of 3s. 6d. a bushel.

Retaining sufficient wheat to carry

Australia through 1917 and into 1918, in case the next crop is short, also 4,000,000 bushels for Africa, 4,000,000 for the East, and 2,000,000 for Peru, it is estimated that Australia will have available for sale to Great Britain 3,25,300 tons. The estimate of the new crop at 112,000,000 bushels may be altered, however, by the prevalence of rust in portion of the New South Wales wheat, as the result of recent heavy rainfalls.

If the Imperial Government is able to carry out its expressed intention to move 600,000 tons of wheat every 30 days, it is probable that the first projected payment of 2s. 6d. a bushel to the former will be increased.

Immediately following the details of the wheat sale came the announcement by Mr. Hughes, the Prime Minister, that the Commonwealth Government, acting on behalf of the Imperial Government, would acquire the whole of the merino and crossbred wool clip in Australia, at the rate of 15½d. a pound to the grower. The wool remaining at the port of shipment in the 10 years ended 1914-15 amounted to 1,168,000 bales. Averaging the weight of a bale at 301 pounds and the net price at 15d. a pound, the proceeds would be about £21,000,000. If the British Government does not require all the wool acquired the residue will be sold and should the price obtained above that at which the wool was acquired, the profit will be divided between the two governments.

The statement by Senator G. F. Pearce that Australia was offering half its production of iron and steel to Great Britain came appropriately at the end of motion pictures illustrating munition making.

At first the announcement was not well received by the workers, who apprehended that it meant a reduction in Australian manufactures and a large increase in unemployment. Mr. Hughes, however, put the matter in a new light by assuring the House of Representatives that the proposal of the Ministry was to provide the Imperial Government with steel rails and fishplates which were to be manufactured in Australia.

Mr. Hughes stated that the total steel production of Australia for the six months ending June 30, 1917, was expected to be 121,000 tons, of which 50,000 tons would be made available for export, leaving 61,000 tons for Australian use. These figures did not include 10,000 tons of round mild steel bars for munition purposes, which had been ordered in September, 1916, by the British Ministry of Munitions. The outcome of the negotiations is awaited.

Mr. Hart, Schaffner & Marx, reports that manufacturers soon would be buying leather again. Therefore, tanners would naturally turn toward the hide market and pay the asking prices with no serious protestations. Shoe merchants are doing no such thing; their wants are not so urgent as they themselves hoped for, and the outlook, therefore, is not at all promising from a domestic viewpoint. Packers will get little to encourage them.

The packers are as patient as they are potent, but when receipts begin coming in with sales for the past five weeks the smallest recorded for many years, this market must soon break its own weight, because the bulk of hides in storage is of winter quality and those for the next two months will be even worse, trading should begin very soon with a reduced range of prices or business will hardly go beyond obligatory buying.

The kill is small, in fact, more so than usual at this time of the year, but even so packers hold large unsold stocks, a condition undesirable in the extreme. Therefore, a start to unload is expected at any time.

However, tanners would like to see the packers show their hand, reestab-

AUSTRALIA'S  
BIG SALES TO  
GREAT BRITAIN

Quantities of Wool and Wheat, Estimated as Worth £48,000,000, Will Change Hands and Steel May Follow

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Melbourne

MELBOURNE, Australia—Prior to the war the sale of immense quantities of wool and wheat—estimated unofficially at £48,000,000— to Great Britain, and the decision to export half of Australia's output of steel to assist in winning the war, would have aroused the keenest interest and excitement. Today the nation accepts soberly each new development. It has almost lost the capacity for surprise.

Three million tons of wheat, comprising the unsold balance of the old grain crop and a majority of the new, has been bought by Great Britain at 4s. 9d. a bushel, free on board. This exchange of 112,000,000 bushels of wheat for about £27,000,000 will mean the dispatch of a huge fleet of carriers to the Commonwealth, and in addition, the wool, meat and steel cargoes will greatly add to the freight problem now before the British Admiralty.

Retaining sufficient wheat to carry Australia through 1917 and into 1918, in case the next crop is short, also 4,000,000 bushels for Africa, 4,000,000 for the East, and 2,000,000 for Peru, it is estimated that Australia will have available for sale to Great Britain 3,25,300 tons. The estimate of the new crop at 112,000,000 bushels may be altered, however, by the prevalence of rust in portion of the New South Wales wheat, as the result of recent heavy rainfalls.

Immediately following the details of the wheat sale came the announcement by Mr. Hughes, the Prime Minister, that the Commonwealth Government, acting on behalf of the Imperial Government, would acquire the whole of the merino and crossbred wool clip in Australia, at the rate of 15½d. a pound to the grower. The wool remaining at the port of shipment in the 10 years ended 1914-15 amounted to 1,168,000 bales. Averaging the weight of a bale at 301 pounds and the net price at 15d. a pound, the proceeds would be about £21,000,000. If the British Government does not require all the wool acquired the residue will be sold and should the price obtained above that at which the wool was acquired, the profit will be divided between the two governments.

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## SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, Jan. 23

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Albion, N. Y.—C. F. Snow of Smith Herkert Shoe Co.; Esopus.

Charleston, S. C.—Louis Kashish; U. S. Chicago—J. F. Dunphy of Chicago Mall Order House; Essex.

Chicago—Phil Kari of Montgomery Ward & Co.; Essex.

Chicago—Thomas Webster of Montgomery Ward &amp

# COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

## NEW LEAGUES ARE NOW MEMBERS OF THE FRATERNITY

President Fultz Working Out Plan to Extend Action—Classes B and C Admitted to Ball Players' Organization

NEW YORK, N. Y.—President D. L. Fultz and the executive committee of the Baseball Players Fraternity are today busy working out plans for the extension of their field of activities to professional baseball circles all over the United States. This is to be accomplished by the admission to membership of new leagues, the first step in this being taken Monday when it was announced that Class B and Class C leagues would be admitted.

The admission of these two leagues is expected to add several hundred members to the fraternity and the later admission of other leagues is expected to bring into the organization every league of importance between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans.

Heretofore the fraternity has limited its membership to the two major leagues, the three Class AA leagues and to the two Class A leagues. These organizations include the National and American leagues, the American Association, the Southern Association and Western league. From these organizations, the fraternity has enlisted a membership of about 1200, about a third of whom are members of the major leagues.

Admitting Classes B and C will rally nine additional leagues to the fraternity's standard. The Class B organizations are: The Central League, which includes cities in Ohio, Michigan and Indiana; the Eastern League of New England, the Three-I League, including cities in Illinois, Iowa and Indiana, the New York State League, the Northwestern League, which has in its membership cities in Washington, Montana, and British Columbia, and the Texas League.

The Class C organizations are the Northern League, made up of cities in Minnesota, Ontario, Wisconsin and Manitoba; the South Atlantic League, made up of cities in Georgia, Alabama and South Carolina, and the Virginia League.

## TWO MATCHES IN CLASS B SQUASH TENNIS TOURNEY

METROPOLITAN SQUASH TENNIS (CLASS B)  
Won Lost P.C.  
Yale Club ..... 3 1 .750  
Columbia Club ..... 3 1 .750  
Princeton Club ..... 1 3 .250  
Crescent A. C. ..... 1 3 .250

## A. L. COREY IS CLASS B SQUASH TENNIS WINNER

Former Yale University Baseball Player Captures Championship From Livingstone Platt

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A. L. Corey, former Yale varsity baseball player, is today Class B squash tennis champion of the United States, following his victory over Livingstone Platt, also of the Yale Club, in the final round Monday on the courts of the Columbia Club, in three straight games, 15—9, 15—9, 15—7.

Both men depended largely on speed, in which Corey excelled, and his court generalship was also more improved than that of his opponent. Corey displayed fine judgment, and his ability to cover court well stood to his advantage all through the match. Corey started with speed that made him almost invincible in the early part of each game, and it was the lead gained then that discounted largely the good work of Platt later. The latter was always forced into the position of having to play an uphill game, and, whereas he did it well, his rallies were staged too late to offset the superior work of Corey.

Corey early took a commanding position in the opening game. His first hand netted three points, and after seven hands the score read 11 to 2 in his favor. Then came an improvement by Platt. He was accurate and powerful in his stroking, and the lead which Corey had gained was gradually cut down. In the next seven hands Corey was actually outplayed, and Platt brought his count up to nine. Corey was counting only one at a time, but was able to keep the lead and take the contest at 15—9.

The second game developed the most brilliant playing of the match. Each man fought out the points with determination, and hand after hand came and went without material effect on the score. In this Corey also gained an early lead, the score at one point being 11 to 1 in his favor. It went to 14 to 3, and then Platt, in four succeeding hands, gathered in six points, but the task of keeping Corey from the one point that he needed for the game was beyond his ability. Although the final game was also well contested, the victory was easier for Corey than in the two which had gone before. The match by points:

FIRST GAME  
Corey ..... 0 2 0 4 1 1 0 1 0 0 1 1 3 1—15  
Platt ..... 0 0 1 0 0 1 2 0 1 1 0 2 0 x—9

SECOND GAME  
Corey ..... 2 0 1 0 0 0 1 1 4 0 1 0 0 0 0 3 0 0 0 1—15  
Platt ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 1 0 3 2 x—9

THIRD GAME  
Corey ..... 1 0 0 4 0 2 0 1 0 0 0 0 3 2 0 2—15  
Platt ..... 0 0 1 1 0 0 2 0 1 0 1 0 0 1 0 x—7

## MINNESOTA IS AGAIN WINNER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—University of Minnesota again showed championship class in its Western Conference basketball game with the University of Illinois here Monday evening when the Gophers defeated the Illini by a score of 21 to 11.

Minnesota played a brilliant defensive game showing much cleverness in breaking up the Illinois carefully calculated combination play. The first half of the game was close, ending with the score 7 to 6 in favor of the home team.

Gillen was the star of the contest with seven goals from the floor to his credit. Ralph Woods easily led the Illini in scoring with three floor goals and one from the foul line. The summary:

MINNESOTA ILLINOIS  
Gillen, r.f. .... r.f. Kay, Otto Woods, Stadsvold, l.f. .... l.f. Ray Woods, Crowley, g. .... g. Ray Woods, Wyman, l.g. .... l.g. H. H. Gillen from floor—Gillen 7, Douglas, Ray Woods, for Illinois. Goals from foul—Douglas 5, for Minnesota; Ralph Woods, for Illinois.

BROOKLYN MEN REFUSE TO SIGN

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—The latest baseball players to return their contracts because of a cut in salary are C. D. Stengel, Z. D. Wheat and Otto Miller of the Brooklyn team, the team that won the National league pennant last season. Stengel received a contract from President C. H. Ebbets which calls for a reduction of \$2000 in salary. Wheat has also had his salary reduced \$2000 and neither player will consent to sign under those terms.

Wheat, in a letter to a friend in Brooklyn a few days ago, says he would rather remain idle and spend the year on his farm in Polo, Mo., than play for Ebbets under a reduced salary.

## FRED WILDER GETS CONTRACT

MAYNARD, Mass.—Fred Wilder of this town has received his contract for this year from the Boston American League Baseball Club. Wilder, who is a first-class catcher, led the International League in batting last season. He has spent much of the winter in the open and is in fine shape for the coming baseball season.

## OIL LAW IN INDIANA ATTACKED

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Suit was filed in the federal court a few days since, says the News, asking the court to declare unconstitutional the Indiana State oil inspection law—that bulk of any political machine that may be in the control of the State.

## PICKUPS

With no less than 33 sophomores trying for the Princeton varsity baseball management from the class of 1919, it looks as if that was a pretty popular office at the Nassau university.

Reports from Detroit state that Catcher Oscar Stanage of the Detroit Americans has signed a contract for 1917 and been dropped from the Baseball Players Fraternity.

With Stengel, Wheat and Miller holding out for better salaries for 1917, the Brooklyn Nationals will have to do some work to get its outfit in line for another championship season. It is reported that the contracts offered showed a reduction over the 1916 salary.

President P. D. Haughton of the Boston Nationals continues to take an active part in athletics. Paired with J. W. Cutler, he will represent the Boston Tennis and Racquet Club in the National Doubles Squash Racquet championship which takes place in New York this week.

## N. Y. UNIVERSITY TRACK SCHEDULE IS ANNOUNCED

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The 1917 schedule for the New York University track team has been announced by Manager Robert Crowley. There are only two dual meets, one with Rutgers and the other with Wesleyan. This will be the first season that the New York track team has met Wesleyan in several years.

Indoor work for the track squad has begun in the university gymnasium under the direction of F. H. Cann, director of athletics and track coach.

In order to increase interest among the men an extra indoor meet has been arranged with Columbia. Some events will be contested at University Heights and others at Columbia. For each event a team of four men will be entered by each college, and the average of the team will be counted in the scoring instead of the individual performances. The date for these contests will be determined by the Arena.

Feb. 21—Relay team. Second Division Connecticut Naval Militia meet, Hartford, March 3—Indoor intercollegiate meet, Philadelphia.

April 28—Relay championships, Philadelphia.

May 5—Dual meet vs. Rutgers at home; 19—Dual meet vs. Wesleyan at Middlesex; 19—Middlesex meet, South Bethlehem, Pa.; 25—26—Intercollegiates.

The attention of gymnasium enthusiasts at the university is again awakened. Since the opening of the college, after the holidays, the squad, under Coach John Bissinger, has rapidly been rounded into form and the team is expected to be in good shape for the first meet early in February.

In the bi-weekly practices, which have been held evenings, several of last year's team have appeared on the floor, as well as some new men. Of last year's team the following are again on hand; Cramer, who is an all-round performer, working on the side-horse, flying rings, parallel and horizontal bars; Laub, a dependable ring performer; Captain Ramirez, whose activities are confined to tumbling; Yanoski, who tumbles and also works on the apparatus, and Simmons, a club swinger, who was a member of the 1915 team. The schedule:

Feb. 10—University of Pennsylvania at home.

March 3—Yale at New Haven; 10—Rutgers at New Brunswick; 16—Haverford at Haverford.

YALE FOOTBALL MEN IN MEETING

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Eight candidates of the Yale football eleven reported for registration at a meeting given at the University Club Monday. Head Coach T. A. D. Jones was the chief speaker, but brief remarks were made by Dr. A. E. Brides, line coach; Capt. A. L. Gates and Trainer John Mack. Some general advice was given regarding general condition, which the candidates were urged to maintain till next season closes. They were advised to take light regular exercises, including wrestling and boxing.

Coach Jones asked the players to regard the victories over Harvard and Princeton the past year as starting points for Yale's new football history. He said the past fall, Yale football men proved that the Yale of today is the same as the Yale of yesterday. For several years, he went on to say, Yale made the mistake of overestimating the strength of Harvard.

The other match is expected to decide which team will finish the season in last place as the Princeton and Crescent clubs are now tied for third place with one victory and three defeats to the credit of each. While there is still a possibility of one of these teams working up into a tie for second place, it is hardly to be expected. When they met the first time Princeton won a hard-fought match, 3 to 2.

## REPORT OUT THAT PROVIDENCE IS ON THE MARKET

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The Providence Baseball Club of the International league is on the market and negotiations have been carried on between President W. H. Davis and Boston men. The deal, it is said, is in no way certain of going through. Draper has not yet announced any plans whatever for the coming season, and persons who know the situation say he would rather sell than try to run the club another year.

Draper has had several men at work trying to sell his club, among the latest being President E. G. Barrow of the International league. Last year the Providence team finished in second place and would undoubtedly have won the pennant had it not been for unfortunate conditions.

Financially, the season was not entirely successful. It is said the men behind the team lost between \$4000 and \$5000. The top price asked for the club is said to be \$27,000.

## YALE ENTRY FOR GREAT B. A. A. MEET

Manager G. V. Brown has received the following entries from Yale for the B. A. A. indoor games in Mechanics Building Feb. 3: Mile—E. M. Knox, H. S. Reed, H. W. Waterman, V. E. Walker, L. L. Levine, W. P. Miner, H. L. Dudley Jr., G. Stanley, 40-Yard Dash—Lawrence Williams, Jr., Henry Berg Jr., Edward de Comea, 16-Pound Shot—J. M. Braden, C. L. Galt, H. Schmidt, 600-Yard Handicap—W. W. Clegg, Jr., H. S. F. Cooper, R. L. Irene Jr., A. R. Gurney, L. J. Walker Jr., A. J. Howard, J. L. Davis, 45-Yard High Hurdles—R. D. Larkin, F. B. Leiserson, 1000-Yard Run—Richardson Bronson, L. L. Marshall, H. C. Rolfe, High Jump—T. C. Roddman, C. Gifford, T. N. St. Hill, Hunter Mile—J. W. Overton, Freshman Relay—Fargo Balliett, C. R. W. Smith, F. G. Thompson, W. T. Baird Jr., Evans Woollen Jr., J. M. Roche, E. C. Atkins, G. W. Spurr.

## WHITTLED WITH FRATERNITY

DURHAM, N. C.—George Whittled, star outfielder of the Philadelphia Nationals, says he is ready to strike with the Baseball Players Fraternity. He refuses to sign his contract.

## CAMBRIDG HIGH AND LATIN WINS FROM MELROSE

Victors Now in Sixth Place—Movement to Improve League Games at the Boston Arena

### STANDING INTERSCHOLASTIC HOCKEY LEAGUE

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
Brookline	3	0	1.000
Newport	1	0	1.000
Medford	2	1	.667
Arlington	1	1	.500
Ridge	1	1	.500
Cambridge Latin	1	2	.333
Somerville	0	2	.000
Melrose	0	3	.000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, ENGLAND—Some big scores were recorded in the association football matches of the last Saturday in the first half of the season, Dec. 30. In the London Combination 33 goals were scored, an average of nearly five per match. Brentford unexpectedly scored seven against Portsmouth, and Fulham did almost as well in defeating Queen's Park Rangers by 7 to 1. West Ham United, who are now well in front at the head of the table, had no difficulty in accounting for Clapton Orient 6 to 1. D. Shea scoring three of the goals. Millwall, now as many as seven points behind the leaders, could only draw against the Palace, while Chelsea recently displaced by West Ham United, were beaten by Luton, 4 to 1. The Arsenal defeated Southampton by the only goal of the match, and the Spurs were victorious over Watford, 3 to 0. Results to Dec. 30:

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
Celtic	18	4	.322
Greenock Morton	20	4	.314
Glasgow Rangers	18	3	.327
Kilmarnock	20	11	.455
Airdrieonians	20	9	.475
Team Lanark	18	10	.500
St. Mirren	20	6	.533
Ayr United	20	9	.473
Partick Thistle	18	8	.462
Clyde	17	5	.319
Dumbarton	20	8	.330
Falkirk	20	6	.318
Hampshire Acads.	19	5	.311
Hibernian	20	7	.310
Hearts of Midlothian	21	5	.315
Motherwell	20	5	.314
Queen's Park	18	5	.313
Aberdeen	20	3	.312
Dundee	20	4	.311
Ruthie Rovers	20	1	.315

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# FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

## The Importance of the Outer Wrap

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Among the many changes which have been brought about in the realm of dress is the noticeable fact that people are now content with fewer clothes, and these are designed to do successful duty for more than one sort of occasion. The natural outcome of this is that the outer wrap, whether cloak or coat, but more particularly the former, has gradually grown in favor till, at the moment, it is quite one of the most important items of a fashionable wardrobe. The reason for this is not far to seek, for, given one of the latest developments of the wrap cloak, so entirely artistic and picturesque, it is possible, with the transparent and filmy bodices now so general, to meet any ordinary gaiety of the present winter season with perfect equanimity.

Among the latest designs emanating from the great houses there is a decided feeling for increased closeness and neatness of "ligne." The manner in which this latest effect is achieved, and the details which have been evolved in its process are interesting to note. For instance, in many of the new models, the shoulder line is definitely outlined with either a separate yoke drapery fastening invisibly on one shoulder, or with a deftly molded empêtement, buttoned down closely either side of the front. This latter design, providing an opportunity for that much desired touch of originality, in one case taking the form of a most graceful drapery, half collar, half scarf, which, beside taking an altogether new and attractive line at its upper edge, is also shaped somewhat after the fashion of a monk's hood on the shoulders. The touch of originality lying in this, that instead of fastening straight and square in front—both sides meeting equally, so to speak—one side of it was tucked away under a shaped empêtement, the upstanding end at the other side coming slightly across the front.

Pockets, as well as being useful additions to any garment, can apparently never be wrong whatever the size, shape or manner in which they are presented. Generally they are attached loosely to the coat at either corner, seemingly being cut much wider than is necessary, so that the center falls away from the coat showing a brilliant lining of vivid green, or many-toned embroidery. Again flat envelope pockets of ample proportions may be slung from each opposite shoulder, in the quaintest possible manner, by means of long straps of the cloth, passing under each flap of the pocket.

One of the most radical of the newer effects is the way in which a clearer silhouette is achieved, amid the still popular straight, unconfined lines; though these no longer fall from the throat, but, as has been seen, are partly veiled by shoulder drapery, while the high enveloping line of the collar or scarf is always retained. The manner in which the general looseness of effect is being given up and an outline gained varies. Sometimes several rows of soft gauging will hold the folds at the center front and back; in others, the material is plissé where flatness is required, the rest of the coat being slightly molded, or allowed to fall straight to the hem.

The model shown in the illustration is an example of the simpler form of cloth wrap, one which can, if necessary, be worn equally well for day or evening. It is made in green velour cloth, the attraction of its design being considerably increased by the undulating lines of soft plush, which finish every edge. A narrow "bell rope" tie of deep yellow, embroidered with tarnished gold, and lightly touched with black, serves to hold the soft collar in position when worn high round the neck. Green velour or suède cloth is chosen for the hat, which is finished with a natty little coquard in black and green.

Among the wraps intended especially for evening wear, the designs are really beautiful, yet, in most cases, not too elaborate either in detail or



Designed and drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Wrap in green velour cloth for day or evening wear

material to be equally suitable for the afternoon. New materials, such as both burnous and kimono, furniture tapestry, which can now be found in rough canvas, and a soft kind of plush, have taken the place of the chiffon and velvet of other times, and this is bringing both hand and machine-made embroideries much to the fore. With a cloak of the new rough canvas, combining some of the characteristics of

### "As Good Fish in the Sea"

Fried Perch—Clean and bone six or eight yellow perch. Brush the fillets over with melted butter, sprinkle with salt and pepper, and dredge with flour. Then dip in egg and roll in fine bread crumbs. Arrange in a croquette basket and fry 10 minutes in deep hot fat. The fat should not be smoking hot for the first five minutes; increase heat gradually, allowing fish to brown evenly the last five minutes of frying. Drain on soft paper, arrange on a hot serving platter, and garnish with slices of lemon dipped in chopped parsley. Serve with sauce tartare.

Baked Salmon Steaks, Stuffed With Fresh Mushrooms—Have four salmon steaks cut from the thickest part of the fish, one inch in thickness. Strew bits of salt pork fat over a fish sheet and arrange two steaks (with open ends toward the center) over the pork. Remove the stem and peel the caps of  $\frac{1}{2}$  pound of medium size fresh mushrooms. Melt  $\frac{1}{4}$  cup of butter in a frying pan, add the mushrooms top side down, put a grating of onion juice in each cap, sprinkle with salt and pepper, and cook three minutes. Dispose the caps over the steaks, dot over with bits of butter, and baking every 10 minutes.

Baked Fresh Mackerel, Creole Style—Split and bone a two-pound fresh mackerel. Place the fish on a well-buttered tin fish sheet, brush over with melted butter, and sprinkle with salt and pepper. Bake in the oven 15 minutes. Remove to metal platter, pour creole sauce over it, sprinkle with Parmesan cheese, return to the oven, and continue cooking 15 minutes. Garnish with thin slices of lemon dipped in chopped parsley, and sprays of parsley.

Chocolate Whipped Cream—Melt a half-square of chocolate over boiling water, and add  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup of boiling water and 3 tablespoons of sugar. Cook until smooth and add  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon of vanilla. Whip  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup of heavy cream, and, when partly thickened, gradually whip in the chocolate mixture and continue to whip until stiff to the bottom of the bowl. Serve with plain cream.

Cheese Soup—Melt and brown 4 tablespoons of butter in a saucepan, add  $\frac{1}{2}$  tablespoons of flour, stir until smooth and continue browning. Dilute with 3 cups of well-seasoned chicken broth (free of fat). Heat to the boiling point and add  $\frac{1}{2}$  pound of Schweizer cheese, cut in fine shreds. Cool until the cheese is soft, season with salt and a few grains of cayenne. Remove from the fire and add 1 egg, slightly beaten. Do not allow the soup to boil after adding the egg. Cut stale bread in  $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch dice, or croutons, and brown them richly in butter. Drain on brown paper, sprinkle lightly with salt, and serve hot with soup and serve.

Pineapple Charlotte—Soften and stir until dissolved  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoons of powdered gelatin in the juice from half a small can of pineapple. Cut up the pineapple fruit and cut up  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup marshmallows, into small pieces, and mix them together; then add them to the gelatin, fold in 1 pint of whipped cream, toss up lightly and serve in a bowl lined with lady fingers, or in individual glasses with a cherry on top of each.

Breaded Mutton Chops—Trim 4 large ribs of mutton chops, French, sprinkle with salt, pepper, and dredge with flour. Dip in egg and crumb (having them well coated), then fry in deep hot fat. The fat should not be too hot for the first few minutes. Then increase the heat and fry from 6 to 8 minutes, turning once to brown them evenly. Drain on brown paper and serve.

Baked Custard—(A favorite Virginia dish.) Four eggs, 1 quart of sweet milk,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup of sugar, a pinch of salt, vanilla to taste. Scald the milk. Beat the whites of the eggs to a stiff froth and lay on top of the milk. When the milk is just ready to boil up, skim off the whites into a flat dish and drain off all the milk

### On the List of Desserts

Citron Pudding—Wash 1 pound of butter through 2 waters, or until free from salt (or fresh, unsalted butter is best). Add 1 pound of sugar, and cream them together until very light. Beat the yolks of 18 eggs until pale and stiff (this is an old Virginia recipe, made when eggs were not held at a premium, as now!), and add them to the butter and sugar, then grate in the rind of  $\frac{1}{2}$  a lemon. Line pudding pans with rich pastry, shave a cup of citron very thin over the bottom, and put in the pudding  $\frac{1}{2}$  of an inch deep. Bake in a moderate oven, increasing the heat as the batter rises. Try with a straw, and when the batter leaves the straw clean, it is done—or when it stops singing. Baked in a deeper dish than this, without any citron, it is called "Cheesecake" and is delicious.

Coconut Pudding—Peel and grate 2 medium-sized coconuts. Cream together 4 ounces of fresh butter and 1 pound of sugar until light. Then stir in 1 pint of cream and the well-beaten whites of 18 eggs. (Old housekeepers used to make citron pudding and coconut pudding at the same time, if eggs were scarce.) Flavor with the grated yellow rind of lemon or essence of lemon, then stir in the grated coconut. Bake in patty pans lined with puff paste.

Baked Custard—(A favorite Virginia dish.) Four eggs, 1 quart of sweet milk,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup of sugar, a pinch of salt, vanilla to taste. Scald the milk. Beat the whites of the eggs to a stiff froth and lay on top of the milk. When the milk is just ready to boil up, skim off the whites into a flat dish and drain off all the milk

### The Card Catalogue Once More

It is very easy to misplace stray recipes, which you may have clipped from the newspaper for future reference. Some receptacle in which to keep these odd scraps of paper is absolutely necessary, and in this connection you would do well to recall the card catalogue. Its praises can hardly be too often sung.

You need not purchase a high skyscraper chest of drawers, fitted with tiers upon tiers of catalogued cards; you may search your store-closet shelves for a neat pasteboard, wooden or metal box—a cracker box will do, if you have no other handy. Next purchase a package of from 100 to 200 nice clean cards, of exactly the same size, prepared in advance for this very purpose. Keep the whole bundle of cards in the neat box, and, whenever you happen to clip a recipe which interests you, copy it—and at once upon one of the neat white cards and arrange it alphabetically in the box. Your supply of blank cards will then always be at the back of the box, ready for use. To effect this bit of efficiency, one need not spend long hours in learning the art of card cataloguing; and the practice of this neat cataloguing habit would save many a search both in the kitchens of housewives and in busy newspaper offices, besieged with requests to repeat recipes which appeared in their pages two years ago.

### Roast Beef Salad

Mix 1 cup of cold roast beef and 1 cup of cold Irish potatoes, cut into  $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch pieces or cubes. Chop 1 small white onion and 2 firm tomatoes, drain, and add to the beef and potatoes. Season with  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoonful red pepper, a little horse-radish and Worcestershire sauce—1 teaspoon or more of each—and marinate in French dressing  $\frac{1}{2}$  hour. Serve on small white cabbage leaves.

### Eggplant Fritters

Cut the eggplant in halves lengthwise; then cut in slices  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch in thickness, crosswise. Pare and dip each slice in batter and fry a golden brown in deep hot fat. Drain and sprinkle with salt and paprika.

### The Literary Agent and Her Work

"The most interesting and worth while part of the literary agent's work, it seems to me, is the feeling that he or she is helping to bring together the demand of the editor and the supply of the author. There are so many magazines looking for fresh and original work, and so many groping young writers trying to find the right market for their output, that there is keen satisfaction in doing double service in this way."

The speaker was Miss Anna Parmly Paret, a broker in manuscripts, who is, as well, counselor and friend to the hordes of ambitious authors who come to her for criticism, advice, and aid in placing their stories and articles. Miss Paret, who was for 13 years on the editorial staff of Harper's Bazaar, decided two years ago to devote her experience and knowledge in connection with manuscripts to the practical aid of writers.

"There could hardly be a more congenial vocation for the woman who wants to help," said Miss Paret. "New York is the mecca for all the struggling scribblers all over the country, and many of them need a go-between to tell them just where their manuscripts should go, and why they are not accepted. In the case of most rejected stories, the busier editors can no more than send a printed slip with the returned manuscript—the familiar slip that leaves the author speechless at sea as to why he has failed."

"How does the literary agent present her clients' work?"

"In various ways. Sometimes it is best to tuck a manuscript under one's arm and go to see the editor personally. In other cases, one submits a list of titles and asks that the editor check such articles as he would be interested in seeing for his magazine. These are then forwarded for perusal. Of course the author could handle his own manuscripts in the same way, and perhaps quite as successfully, if he were on the ground. The advantage of the agent, however, is that the manuscript is inclosed in a folder bearing the agent's name, and the editors know that the contents have been already passed upon by some one competent to judge of its merits. This gives it a little boost to start out with."

"What is the special demand nowadays, as you find it?"

"The chief demand always is for lively, wholesome fiction," replied Miss Paret. "I'm glad to say, too, that only first-class stories are wanted—well written, with faithful characteristics, and some worth-while idea to be conveyed. Special articles are not so much called for, as most magazines maintain staff writers for this work. Curiously enough, foreign material is not wanted at all. I suppose this is because we have had such a deluge of articles concerning the countries now in the limelight. Travel articles, too, it is almost impossible to place."

"The literary agent must keep close watch of the entire field, and make herself familiar with the requirements of every publication, so far as she can. In most cases, she must know so well what certain magazines do not want that she will not make the mistake of submitting manuscripts that could not possibly suit them. On the other hand, I know of one magazine whose editors wish to see practically everything that goes through my hands, provided it is not too obviously unsuitable. They do not want to miss anything, you see. Their staff of readers is employed for just that, and they would rather wade through piles of unavailable manuscripts than run the risk of losing something worth while."

"The literary agent always has a few book manuscripts on hand to read, criticize, direct and supervise as to revision, and finally place, if possible."

"This is a vocation especially congenial to women, isn't it?" Miss Paret was asked.

"I feel that it holds out very great satisfaction to the woman who has prepared for it, and who wants to be constructively helpful to as many people as she can," was the reply.

"Editorial experience is almost an essential, although some literary brokers have succeeded without it. It presupposes a wide knowledge of current literature, good judgment, quick discernment, and the varying needs of the publishing field."

"Do you find much original material among the very inexperienced writers?" Miss Paret was asked.

"Yes, very often a young author's

### Relating Past to Present-Day Industries

teenth Century when steam was used.

In the Hull House workshop one may see Italian and Greek women spinning with the same primitive spindle as Deborah, Miriam and Penelope used as they sat with their women spinning the wool and flax, later to be woven into the rich garments for their lords, or into beautiful altar cloths and robes.

Here, too, are the looms most commonly known in the past. The Colonial loom is the most primitive used here, and the one dating from earliest times in all countries. Lessons are given in this shop in weaving of all kinds, linen and woolen fabrics, towels, pillow covers, table spreads, dress goods and rugs. Around the room, in the order of their development, are the raw materials from which the fabrics are made, in each stage of progress. Into this museum the classes of girls in the trade industries are brought, so that they may get the sequence and the relation of the past to the present-day industries. No step is lacking to make the story complete. Not only do they get a picture of the past from which to appreciate the present development, but the fireside industries of their mothers and fathers assume new dignity to them, the part which their country has played in the development of weaving and spinning is seen, and a sense of continuity in their work established, which the present system of piece-work in all lines of industry is so rapidly destroying in the rising generation.

This sense of continuity, the relation of past and present, in art and industry, lends new meaning to the history, and must open their eyes to the interrelation of all art and help more quickly to bring about an understanding of universal relationship and interdependence. No work could be more in line with the aim of Miss Addams than such work as is being done in this museum of labor.

There are classes in pottery, metal work, enamel, and wood-carving, to which the boys and girls, men and women, flock, eager to take advantage of the opportunity to learn under instructors, some born abroad, who are experts in their work. Allied with this museum and its classes is the Chicago Arts and Crafts Society, which was organized at Hull House. Many of the artists live at Hull House, and find in the surrounding Italian quarter many of the conditions and much of the atmosphere of the famous "Quarter" of Paris. Growing out of this society is the Hull House shop. There is weaving taught by a native Danish woman, who well remembers her own childhood in Denmark,—all the scenes so familiar to the rural districts where the flax and wool are spun and woven. Italian women assist her. Bookbinding is also taught. These shops are self-supporting, or

ders for their work coming from all over the country.

The instructor in charge of the weaving told the writer, in her picturesque English, that while many of the neighborhood come in to learn and many more of the newcomers enter the shop and are pleased to see the old familiar instruments, left behind in the old country, yet for the majority of the foreign children the work is not attractive. Their great wish is to become like American girls and learn as rapidly as possible the ways of Americans. But for the way the museum is being used by the instructors in modern trades and industries to teach historic sequence, the shops to them would mean little. As strange as it may seem, the American women of leisure are, in large numbers, her pupils. They are setting up the pretty Colonial loom in their homes, and many of them are making linens, table runners, even dresses, and some are learning tapestry weaving as a change from lace-making.

It is, as the instructor pointed out, similar to conditions among the nobility in Europe. Queens and ladies of rank there make the robes and tapestries for state occasions. Today, in Copenhagen, the great ladies are weaving the tapestries for the walls of the new town hall, and so it has always been. Only the rich have the leisure these days for weaving and spinning. Yet none the less will this great work, not alone in this famous settlement of Hull House, but in other institutions of a like nature, tend to preserve to future generations these old fireside industries, which the whirl of modern machinery has threatened to relegate to the curiosity shops and museums. There is an element of repose and quiet environs these looms and spindles that needs to be brought back into our modern existence. Such a work is this Labor Museum doing for us.

Not alone weaving and spinning, the oldest known fireside industries, but other household activities are given a sequent display. The domestic economic classes may here see the primitive kitchens of early times, with a fairly complete array of household implements and methods of cooking that show the evolution of housewifery to the present day. Not of one country alone is this given, but, like everything else which Hull House attempts to do, always the universal relations are kept in thought, so that kitchens and implements of various nations are shown. The art students could have no greater lesson in the universal relation of all arts and crafts than in this correlative teaching. All labor at once takes on a dignity and a meaning that enable people to realize that history is far more truly told in the study of industry than in that of battles and heroes of war.

### Orange Baskets

With a small sharp knife, carefully cut large oranges in the shape of baskets with handles and remove the pulp inside. Tie sprays of any small white flower on the handles with green baby ribbon. Fill the baskets with chicken salad, put mayonnaise on top of salad, and place baskets on fresh crisp green leaves. (Grape leaves are especially attractive.)

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The Modern Show Room

The display rooms for beautiful gowns and hats, in the average large establishment, are undergoing as great a transformation as could well be imagined. The interior decorator is now called in for expert service in arranging these little salons; and whereas swinging racks of garments used to be displayed in such profusion as to bewilder the shopper, she now sits in a charming room and has one costume after another worn past her chair by a pretty model.

A show room that has just been completed in New York City has the wood-work finished to resemble the silvery gray of driftwood. Sand loam has been blasted into the wood in such a way as to produce the natural effect of water-marked and windblown driftwood. Italian architecture is used, and the hangings are of a rich dull blue brocade ornamented with peacock feathers. A high arched door is used as the entrance for the mannequins. The chairs, of a simple Italian design, are of the driftwood, the seats being covered with a dull blue velvet, with a carpet to match. The lighting is very soft, the principal light being diffused from an old Italian lantern suspended from the ceiling by silk cords. At one end of the room stands a quaint clothes rack, fashioned after an old Italian piece. This rack is used for visitors' outer garments, not for the costumes to be exhibited.

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## THE HOME FORUM

## Live and Let Live

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE most that a man can really do in life is to live. This is self-evident, but even so it is helpful in human experience to be reminded of this axiomatic truth, for when it is carefully considered it reveals new and untold possibilities. To live indeed it is, of course, necessary to understand clearly what Life really is. This also involves getting rid of the fancies which deceive mortals into believing that life is what it is not. For instance, we occasionally hear the remark, "We have only to live once, so we might as well enjoy ourselves." In this statement is re-schooled the false concept of life and enjoyment expressed in that oft-repeated refrain, chanted by mortals as they drift dreamily downward with the current of carnal consciousness: "Let us eat and drink; for tomorrow we die."

In reality man has but one Life, but this one Life is Spirit, God, and Life is therefore spiritual and eternal. Thus the real man, made in the image and likeness of God, that is, of divine Life, has "neither beginning of days, nor end of life." Knowledge of the fact that man continues to live throughout all eternity, removes the false beliefs, and with them the discordant conditions, which would seem to limit life and real enjoyment at this present time. It is obvious that since Life is eternal, it is not confined to the period between birth and death. Furthermore it is plain that material miscalled pleasures can contribute nothing to actual living, since Life is Spirit. Mrs. Eddy sounds throughout her writings a clarion note, which is awaking slumbering thought to the grand realities of Life. In the Christian Science textbook she writes: "Life is always has been, and ever will be independent of matter; for Life is God, and man is the idea of God, not formed materially but spiritually, and not subject to decay and dust." (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 200.)

This true idea of Life lends a new and higher meaning to the familiar proverb, "Live and let live." It destroys the false belief that Life consists in the abundance of material things which a mortal seems to possess or by which he is possessed. It strikes at the very root of the injustice practiced by some corporations, trusts, and combines, as well as by some nations and some individuals, in

## Ancient Gezer in Palestine

Dr. Camden D. Coborn of the Palestine Exploration Fund, in his new book, "Recent Explorations in Palestine," writes these things about the

period of Palestinian history from about 1000 to 550 B. C. during which most of the prophetic literature was produced.

"Gezer [where extensive explorations were made] at this time as at every other period was in general appearance like a modern Arab village, a huge mass of crooked, narrow, airless streets, shut inside a thick wall. . . . The houses were of one story, and when two storied, the stairs led up from the outside and the lower floor was mostly given up to the cattle. When a chamber was too large to be spanned by a single length of roofing-timber, middle posts were used, which a strong man might easily slip from their foot stones, thus upsetting the house (Comp. Judges xvi, 26-30). Tweezers, pins and needles, bottles, mirrors, combs, perfume bottles, scrapers for baths, were common in this stratum and in all that follow it, while we have also here silver earrings, bracelets and other beautiful ornaments with the first sign of clear glass objects; tools also of many kinds of stone, bronze and iron, an iron hook like a modern one, and the first known pulley of bronze."

"The pottery was poor in quality, clumsy and coarse in shape and ornament excepting as it was imported, the local Aegean imitations being unworthy. Combed ornament was not common and the burnished was often limited to random scratches. Multiple lamps became common, and a large variety of styles in small jugs was introduced. The motifs of the last period survive, but in a degenerate form. The bird friezes so characteristic of the third Semitic period disappear. The scarab stamp goes out of use, but the impressions of other seals now become fairly common as potter's marks. These con-

sist either of simple devices (stars, pentacles, etc.) or of names in Old Hebrew Scripture. . . . We certainly have here the work of the king's potters referred to in I. Chronicles, iv, 23.

"Another very curious Hebrew tablet inscription is the so-called Zodiacal Tablet, on which the signs of the Zodiac are figured, with certain other symbols which were at first supposed to express some esoteric, magical, or religious meaning, but which seem only to represent the ancient agricultural year with the proper months indicated for sowing and reaping—being the same as the modern seasons and crops, excepting that, anciently, flax was cultivated. Either, as Macalister says, some Hebrew scribe wanted to show of his learning or else elaborate literary work must have been particularly fascinating to Hebrew scribes (800-600 B. C.) since they took so much pains to state picturesquely such well-known facts."

"An even more important literary memorial from this period consists of two cuneiform tablets written about three-quarters of a century after the Ten Tribes had been carried to Assyria and foreign colonies had been thrown into Israelite territory. . . . Soon afterward we find an Assyrian colony settled in Gezer, using the Assyrian language and letters and carrying on business with Assyrian methods. In one tablet (649 B. C.) there is a bill of sale containing description of the property, the name of the buyer, seals and signatures of twelve witnesses for the same, one of whom is the Egyptian governor of the new town, another an Assyrian noble, whose name precedes that of the governor, and still another a western Asiatic. It is Hebrew 'Nethaniah,' who, the next year, as the other tablet shows, sells his field, his seal bearing upon it a lunar or stellar emblem."

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"Jonathan," I said, "I'd like to find some wild honey. It sounds so nice!" "No better than tame honey," said Jonathan.

"It sounds better. I am sure it would be different scooped from a tree than done up neatly in pound squares."

"Tastes just the same," persisted Jonathan, prosaically.

"Well, any way, I want to find a tree. Let's go bee hunting!"

"What's the use? You don't know a honeybee from a bumblebee."

"Well, you do, of course," I answered, tactfully.

"Jonathan, mollified, became gracious. "I never went bee hunting, but I've heard the old fellows tell how it's done. But it takes all day."

"So much the better," I said.

So that night, as we read in one of the "Jonathan Papers," by Elisabeth Woodbridge, they consulted books and took counsel.

"As to the main points of procedure all our advisers agreed. We were

to put honey in an open box, catch a bee in it, and when she had loaded up with honey, let her go, watch her flight and locate the direction of her home. When she returned with friends for more honey, we were to shut them in, carry the box on in the line of flight and let them go again. We were to keep this up until we reached the bee tree."

\*\*\*\*\*

"As the field grew warmer it grew

populous, bumblebees hummed, and

finally some little soft brown bees

arrived—surely the ones we wanted.

Cautiously Jonathan approached one,

held his box under the goldenrod

clump, brought the glass down slowly

from above—and the bee was ours.

She was a gentle little thing, and did

not seem to resent her treatment at

all, but dropped down on the honey-

comb and fell to work." Then they

uncovered the box.

"Shouldn't you think she must have

had enough?" I said after a while—

"Oh! there she comes now!"

"Our bee appeared on the edge of

the box, staggering heavily. She



Strand Gate Winchelsea

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

## The Strand Gate at Winchelsea, Sussex

Enter Winchelsea by the Strand Gate. The white steep roadway passing under it was the cliff path long ago, coming up straight from the sea. There is no sea at the hill's foot now, only a line of blue to be seen far away, and between, the green marches flecked with sheep. But when the sea was by the town, it was a highway for the French, who came over in the Middle Ages to invade it. Today, where once their ships sailed, is now the marsh, and the canal wind-

ing through it which was made by Pitt, rather late in the day, to keep the Frenchmen out. "It was found," says Ingoldsby, "to answer remarkably well. The French managed, indeed, to scramble over the Rhine, the Rhone, and other insignificant rivers, but they never did, nor could pass Mr. Pitt's military canal."

Within the Strand Gate lies the village which has been a town, a royal town built by a king himself, and still one of the Cinque Ports, and with a

mayor. There is but little left of the walls that once went round it, the street's end from its beginning. The houses are for the most part built of brick, warm and red, which glows in the sunlight; but one is a pale washed green with a fuchsia hedge before it, while another white with a scarlet-trumpeted creeper up against it; again others, old gray stone, somber and restful. Behind the town, sloping away from it, lie the green meadows, clothed with flocks, the giant windmills, and beyond it all, the sea.

## At the Bar of the Classics

"Experts and pedagogues (chiefly pedagogues) have, for the purpose of convenience, split literature up into divisions and subdivisions—such as prose and poetry; or imaginative, philosophical, historical; or elegiac, heroic, lyric; or religious and profane, etc., ad infinitum. But the great truth is that literature is all one—and individual. The idea of the unity of literature should be well planted and fostered in the head." Arnold Bennett says in "Literary Taste."

"There is even no essential, definable difference between those two great branches, prose and poetry. For prose may have rhythm. All that can be said is that verse will scan, while prose will not. The difference is purely formal. Very few poets have succeeded in being so poetical as Isaiah, Sir Thomas Browne, and Ruskin have been in prose. It can only be stated that, as a rule, writers have shown an instinctive tendency to choose verse for the expression of the very highest emotion. The supreme achievements in prose approach so nearly to the finest achievements in verse that it is ill work deciding between them. In the sense in which poetry is best understood, all literature is poetry—or is, at any rate, poetical in quality. . . . As the literary taste develops, this quality of emotion, restrained or loosened, will be more and more widely perceived at large in literature. It is the quality that must be looked after. It is the quality that infuses literature (and all the arts)."

"It is not merely useless, it is harmful, for you to map out literature in divisions and branches, with different laws, rules, or canons. The first thing is to obtain some possession of literature. When you have actually felt some of the emotion which great writers have striven to impart to you, and when your emotions become so numerous and puzzling that you feel the need of arranging them and calling them by names, then—and not before—you can begin to study what has been attempted in the way of classifying and ticketing literature. Manuals and treatises are excellent things in their kind, but they are simply dead weight at the start. You can only acquire really useful general ideas by first acquiring particular ideas, and putting those particular ideas together. You cannot make bricks without straw. Do not worry about literature in the abstract, about theories as to literature. Get at it. Get hold of literature in the concrete as a dog gets hold of a bone. If you ask me where you ought to begin, I shall gaze at you as I might gaze at the faithful animal if he inquired which end of the bone he ought to attack. It doesn't matter in the slightest degree where you begin. Begin wherever the fancy takes you to begin. Literature is a whole."

"There is only one restriction for you. You must begin with an acknowledged classic; you must eschew modern works. The reason for this does not imply any depreciation of the present age at the expense of past ages. Indeed, it is important, if you wish ultimately to have a wide, catholic taste, to guard against the too common assumption that nothing modern will stand comparison with the classics."

"The reason why you must avoid modern works at the beginning is simply that you are not in a position to choose among modern works. Nobody at all is quite in a position to choose with certainty among modern works. To sift the wheat from the chaff is a process that takes an exceedingly long time. Modern works have to pass before the bar of the taste of successive generations. Whereas, with classics, which have been through the ordeal, almost the reverse is the case. Your taste has to pass before the bar of the classics. That is the point. If you differ with a classic, it is you who are wrong, and not the book. If you differ with a modern work, you may be wrong or you may be right, but no judge is authoritative enough to decide. Your taste is informed. It needs guidance, and it needs authoritative guidance."

## The Distance Clears

O, but the distance cleats!  
O, but the daylight grows!  
Soon shall the pied wind-flowers  
Bubble of greening hours,  
Primrose and daffodil  
Yearn to a fathoming sun.  
The lark have all his will,  
The thrush be never done,  
And April, May and June  
Go to the same blithe tune!  
As this blithe dream of mine! . . .

—W. E. Henley.

## Pioneering

Do it. Bridge the gulf well and truly from edge to edge, and the dunces will find it out.—Emerson.

## MARY BAKER EDDY

The Text Book of Christian Science by

Science And Health With Key to the Scriptures

With the Distance Clears

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear."

BOSTON, MASS., TUESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1917

## EDITORIALS

### The Outlook in Japan

ONE of the great questions exercising the Japanese statesmen and business men, at the present moment, is the question of the position of Japanese trade after the war. The war has brought about great trade changes in many countries, both belligerent and neutral, and, in Japan, these changes have often been of an almost revolutionary nature. The Japanese trader is notably quick to see, and even to foresee, opportunities, and to take the very fullest advantage of them as they arise; but he is also astute enough to recognize that the great opportunities which have come his way, during the last two years, are the result of conditions entirely transitory. War work is all very well in its way; it has already resulted in a rehabilitation of Japanese finance unlooked for by Japanese statesmen before the war, save as the result of many years of persistent effort; but the great object of Japan, at this time, is to secure permanent markets for her industrial output.

The Japanese Government is going about the matter with all its accustomed thoroughness, and careful investigations are being carried on in those countries which offer the best prospects of affording a permanent market for Japanese goods. Japan is willing to manufacture for and sell to any country. She loses no opportunity for work; but as the great mass of data relating to her wide-flung activities flows into the Government offices at Tokio, it is very carefully scrutinized. The trade expert does not allow himself to be deceived for a moment. Here is a good contract, but it will not recur. Here is another equally good; but the competition for the business, after the war, will be so great that Japan, situated as she is, could not possibly obtain it. Here, however, is a trade opening which might profitably be fostered, and here is yet another which must, at all costs, be kept open, and made permanent.

And so it goes on, and has been going on for some time, until the Japanese trade expert, today, is beginning to see daylight. He can now form some estimate as to how trade will flow after the war, and he is taking action accordingly. He already sees clearly enough that, in the matter of new development, Japan must look to Russia first, and, after Russia, to South America and the region of the South Seas. India has long been written down as a temporary market only. The Indians themselves have risen to the occasion, in the matter of supplying their own needs, far too definitely to admit of Japan's continuing hopes of permanently flooding the Indian market. One fact, however, has emerged with overwhelming force, and that is that Japan's great market, after the war, as it was before the war, will be China. Whatever else happens, the Chinese market, for both commercial and political reasons, must be held and developed. To this end Japan is directing her every effort. For some time there has been established, at Shanghai, a Japanese school of commerce on a large scale, and here large numbers of Japanese clerks and agents are being prepared, so that Japanese firms operating in China may never be at a loss for trained men to seize any opportunity that may arise for new developments. These men are not only taught the language and the ways of trade, but they are carefully trained, on the spot as it were, in the matter of Chinese customs, and as to those little likes and dislikes, traditions, and etiquettes that appear so small but mean so much, if trade is to be successful.

Then again a strong movement is on foot to establish a Sino-Japanese Bank, which would have for one of its main objects the helping of the Japanese trader in China, and the general development of Sino-Japanese trade; whilst the Bank of Formosa is establishing branches throughout the country. So strongly, indeed, is it coming to be seen that Japan's future lies in China, that Japanese financiers are openly agitating for the establishment of a general supervision by Japan of foreign loans to China, and are insisting that Japan's increasing specie reserve should be invested in China, and not frittered away, for so they regard it, in reducing foreign indebtedness. If China is to get still further involved in debt, it is insisted, it is better for Japan that China should be involved with Japan, and that Japan should even lose by it, in hard cash, than that China should become more deeply involved with any other country.

And so the question is eagerly debated. No one can outline, with any degree of certainty, the great settlements which must follow the war, much less the results, in years to come, of these settlements. It is certain enough, however, that one of the most momentous of these adjustments must be made where, on the surface, there is least to be done, namely, in the Far East.

### The Fight Against Extravagance

REPRESENTATIVE JAMES A. FREAR of Wisconsin, a minority member of the House Committee on Rivers and Harbors, has devised a plan which, if he could put it in force, would probably accomplish what he has for several years been trying to bring about, namely, the abolition of the abuses attending appropriations for river and harbor work, and favoritism in the expenditure of such funds. His plan is to create a Federal board, of a class as high as the Interstate Commerce Commission, which shall have the management of all waterway improvements. Similar boards, he says, control waterway improvements in other countries, wherever an intelligent waterway system has been put in force.

The majority members of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors have reported for passage a bill calling for the appropriation of \$38,000,000. Mr. Frear believes that one-half of this sum will be wasted if its expenditure

is authorized. That it will be authorized by the House seems to be a foregone conclusion. There is some hope that it will be amended in the Senate so as to reduce the total to some extent. Despite the determined opposition of the minority members of the House committee, friends of the bill say it will pass the House without the formality of a roll call.

Ten years ago, or thereabouts, the first attack on "Cannibalism" was made in the House of Representatives, of which Joseph G. Cannon of Illinois was at that time Speaker. Under the rules then governing parliamentary procedure in the House, the presiding officer exercised almost unlimited power. He was, in fact, a dictator, in the sense that he could, by refusing recognition to a member, delay, or prevent, the consideration of a bill on the floor. Then, as now, the national treasury faced a deficit. A public buildings bill, calling for generous appropriations in many parts of the country, was ready to be favorably reported by the chairman of the committee. But Speaker Cannon steadfastly refused to recognize the chairman on the floor of the House. A "round robin," signed by two-thirds of the members, demanded that an opportunity be given to start the bill toward its final passage. Mr. Cannon told them that the finances of the country were in a critical condition, and that it was not time to waste the people's money. The power had, he said, been vested in him to defeat such legislation, and, because the responsibility was his, he would exercise the power. The bill was pigeonholed by the committee. A combination of Democrats and "Insurgents" overthrew "Cannibalism," dividing the authority of the Speaker among the members of the Committee on Rules, and the Committee on Ways and Means. This divided responsibility seems to have opened the door to abuses. Since the change in rules, the proposed appropriations for rivers and harbors, and for public buildings, have steadily grown.

In his report Mr. Frear points out that, during the last forty years, transportation by river routes, except on the deep waterways, has decreased from 80 to 90 per cent. During that period, more than \$240,000,000 has been appropriated for improvements in connection with the Mississippi, Missouri, and Ohio rivers, besides great sums for work on smaller streams. This despite the fact that the use of the rivers was steadily decreasing.

It is high time, with the Government seeking new objects of taxation, in order to supply the constant drain, that more men with the insight and determination of Mr. Frear should come forward and put an end to the bolstering of official tenure by sending to the home district money to be wasted in public projects.

### Purchase of the Danish Islands

NEGOTIATIONS which have extended over a period of forty years have terminated in the transfer to the United States of title to the diminutive group of islands known as the Danish West Indies. Formal possession will not be taken, and the exact terms of the treaty entered into by Denmark and the United States will not be made public, until the purchase price, \$25,000,000, has been paid. It is expected that Congress will make the necessary appropriation at the present session. The comparative value of lands, determined by their location, could hardly be more forcefully and convincingly illustrated than by the terms of the agreement just concluded. The total area of the group, St. Thomas, St. Croix, and St. John, is 142 square miles. In exchange for the title to these little plots of ground the United States has agreed to pay the price named, and, in addition, to relinquish any claim to the island of Greenland, embracing an area of 827,275 square miles. It should be said in passing, however, that the United States never laid serious claim to sovereignty over any portion of Greenland, and probably never would have done so. For the most part the northern island is regarded as a barren waste, with few resources except minerals, which could hardly be mined and transported at a profit. So, to all intents and purposes, the people of the United States have said to the Danes: "We will pay you the price you ask in cash, and give you any hold we may have on Greenland besides."

These West Indian islands never have been a serious problem to Denmark, neither have they been of any particular benefit. It has been said that the transfer just made would have been arranged many years ago but for objections by the German Government. The purchase price tentatively agreed upon in earlier negotiations was about one-fifth of that which is being paid. It has never been claimed that the islands will be of great commercial value to the United States. But, particularly since the completion of the Panama Canal, they are of great value from a military and strategic standpoint. Their ownership by Denmark, could its continuance have been assured, would perhaps have been almost as satisfactory as actual ownership by the United States. Controlled, even temporarily, by a Power hostile or ambitious, they would have menaced the policies of the United States in the Caribbean. With actual possession will, of course, come the responsibility of defense, and the greater responsibility of setting up stable and progressive system of government. It is important to decide now whether the government to be established should, temporarily, be military or civil. Eventually, no doubt, the group might be organized under a regular territorial form of government, similar to that maintained in Alaska and in the Hawaiian group. There has been no intimation, so far as is known, of the desires of the people of the islands, either in regard to what must, in most cases, amount to an enforced renunciation of allegiance to the King of Denmark, or concerning their preference as to the form of the government under which they shall live. It had been hoped that, before the consummation of the agreement, an effort would be made, through referendum, to ascertain the wishes, not only of the natives of the islands, but of the resident Danes. It is said that under the provisions of the treaty the Danish people may remain, or remove, at will, and that they may dispose of their holdings at any time. To preserve their Danish citizenship, they must make formal declaration within a year.

The United States hardly need apologize to any other

Government for its acquisition of the Danish islands. But it can, without hesitation or reservation, assure the people of all countries, including those of the islands themselves; that under the new régime the latent resources will be developed, freedom of thought and action will be vouchsafed, and that, at no far distant day, the people of the islands will be given a voice in their own government.

and the Empire have given place to the Republic, and there comes the first of the Republic's marshals, the three hundred and twenty-fifth of the maréchaux de France, Monsieur le Maréchal Joffre.

### Notes and Comments

IT STILL depends, as it always has depended, on the point of view. Thus, we are told, by a legal gentleman who is speaking for the traction companies, that if the public does not do more for these corporations than it has already done, State ownership will be unavoidable. Now, a representative of the people would put it quite differently, by saying that if the traction companies will do more than they have already done for the convenience and comfort of the public, State ownership will be inevitable.

EVEN if it were the case, as a certain prominent brewer eagerly contended in England, recently, that "beer has a food value," why mix the food with something admittedly injurious and quite clearly productive of the most widespread evils? The following questions are as cogent as they are unanswerable. Is there a single brewer who brews beer because of its food value? Is there a single publican, in the length and breadth of the country, who sells it for that reason? And is there a single man or woman who honestly buys and drinks it because he or she regards it as a natural alternative for bread and butter? "Food value," even if it exists, is, of course, a grotesque afterthought.

CABBAGES, which a year ago were sold at \$6 a ton, are this year quoted in the United States at \$80. With this announcement comes the statement that the stock of cabbages is larger now than a year ago, but that they are all in the hands of speculators, who are holding them for still higher prices. It is, it seems, now time for those who have learned to do without eggs and butter to make similar arrangements with regard to cabbage. A speculator, however, cannot hold a cabbage forever.

THE 6000-odd boys in Great Britain and the 600-odd girls, between 13 and 14 years of age, and, still more, the 7000-odd boys and the 500-odd girls between 12 and 13 years of age, who ought to be at school, but instead are working on the land, are no doubt having the time of their lives. It is welcome to find, however, that there are those who recognize the necessity of keeping prominently in view the fact that this is a "war measure," not on any account or in any circumstances to become "a habit." The way of progress leads in altogether the opposite direction.

INCIDENTALLY, the United States Government does not appear to be profiting to any great extent financially by existing conditions. On the contrary, to meet a treasury deficit at the end of the year there must be an increase in the inheritance tax, a new tax on excess profits of corporations and partnerships, and an issue of \$289,000,000 in bonds. Moreover, if the \$500,000,000 raised in this way should prove insufficient, there is to be an issue of \$100,000,000 of Treasury certificates. Will the prudence of the Federal Reserve Board approve of this method of raising revenues?

LORD DEVONPORT is credited with the intention of forbidding any loaf being sold under twelve hours of its leaving the oven. The idea is, of course, that less bread is eaten when it is stale. In war time the stale loaf, if the stale loaf it must be, will be accepted without a murmur. So far it is only rumor and, apparently, the bakers, though they agree that it would mean a substantial reduction in the bread consumed, have some practical objections. They point out that stale bread would mean more toast, more butter, and more jam, and where would the economy be then? It will, anyway, not be the first time that the selling of fresh bread has been made illegal. The plan was tried in the Napoleonic wars, but failed. In Australia, not long ago, the master bakers refused to bake at night, which meant, of course, stale bread; but the Australian housewives started baking at home, and night baking was soon resumed.

NOW that the popularity of music and musical instruments from Hawaii is perhaps beginning to dwindle, let their fervent devotees tell the names of a few of the islands, and on what one is situated the melodious sounding, easily rhymed Honolulu. Also how to pronounce the oft-sung, pliable word, Hawaii, itself.

IT HAS been said, thoughtlessly no doubt, that in these days of engrossing activity, in the professions, in commerce, and in politics, men do not form lasting friendships. In 1883, or thirty-four years ago, Willard Bartlett, a New York lawyer and partner of Elihu Root, became a member of the New York Court of Appeals. Mr. Root became United States District Attorney. Since then he has been a Cabinet member and a United States Senator. Judge Bartlett retired from the bench on the 1st of the year. Now it is announced that the old partnership will be renewed. Men do remember.

THERE is no new slang under the sun. Those characteristic Americanisms, such as "take it from me," "the real stuff," "piker," "sure thing," and so on, have been traced to Sheridan, Thackeray, Smollett, Dickens, and others, and are in common use in Great Britain, while there appears to be little question that Aristophanes was the first to use the expression, "We take the cake." Yet it is doubtful if the cake-walk was known in ancient Greece.

IOWA's new chief executive, William L. Harding, had something to say, in his first message to the State Legislature, which may give ambitious lawmakers, there and elsewhere, a new view of their responsibilities. He told the members that they would be just as responsible for every law remaining on the statutes when they adjourned as if those laws had been enacted by them. There would be fewer obsolete, if not objectionable, laws on the books if this illuminating statement were heeded.